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THE WAR: PRAYING FOR VICTORY IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES AT PARIS.
SEE PAGE 223.

AID TO THE WOUNDED.

In our comment last week upon the progress of the war we closed the remarks we ventured to make by an appeal to our fellow-countrymen to contribute, according to their ability, to the relief of the sick and wounded. It is a topic which at the present moment ought to, and doubtless does, above all others, take hold of the sympathies of the neutral neighbours of the contending military Powers. We return to the subject in the fullest confidence that our readers will not object to the course we have thought fit to pursue. After such a week of excitement as that which followed the Sunday attack upon the army of the Rhine before Metz it will not be inopportune to let our thoughts linger on the battle-field for the purpose of moving our hearts to compassion for the wounded of both nations with whose blood it has been stained. A few reflections on this most urgent topic of the day will not have been made in vain if, to any appreciable extent, they should conduce to prompt and suitable effort.

War, it is coming to be recognised, imposes solemn obligations even upon those countries which occupy a position of neutrality. Happily, they are obligations which sympathy makes comparatively easy of performance. If it be one's duty to fight, as is sometimes the case, it is next to impossible to discharge it without a protest, more or less emphatic, from the more amiable side of human nature. But when the position assigned is one of neutrality, the milder virtues—or may it not more accurately be phrased the entire circle of the virtues of humanity?—are invoked. We, for instance, who are bound, both for our own sakes and for the sake of other European States which our determination would powerfully influence, not to join, if we can help it, the ranks of belligerency, are not on that account free from the responsibilities arising out of the war. We stand in a new relationship to those upon whom the sufferings and the miseries of war have fallen. We are called to special duties. Let us be grateful that the part allotted to us is in thorough harmony with the suggestions of Christianity as well as with the impulses of our common nature.

The sick and the wounded properly fall to the care of such as take no part in the conflict. It has not always been so understood. Only of late have neutrals become sensible of the appeal made to them, by wars from which they desire to stand aloof, to bring to bear upon the sufferers on both sides all the gentle, loving, and timely succour which compassionate forethought can render. The combatants are absorbed by the necessities of instant action. Strategic demands often take them far away on the morrow from the battle-fields which yesterday were strewn with the slain and the wounded. Kindly and tender sympathy and vigilance are especially needed by those who bear on their bodies the marks of recent fighting. For the most part, they are far from home. Strangers are around them. The aid ministered to them is necessarily limited to that which can be supplied wholesale, and by merely mechanical agencies. They have none to soothe them by their sympathy, or to relieve their anxieties and apprehensions by sharing them. No position can well be more desolate, none more helpless, none more exposed to the cruel wrongs capable of being inflicted by neglect, by inconsiderateness—ay, and even by predetermined inhumanity. The wounded, therefore, may be looked upon, and, we are thankful to add, are coming to be looked upon, more and more distinctly, as the clients of neutral nations. Their claims upon non-combatants are at length asserting themselves as successfully as the far less important, but perhaps the more noisy, claims which belligerents have been accustomed to enforce upon neutrals in things held to be contraband of war. The time for asking "Am I my brother's keeper?" is passing away, as well with regard to nations as to individuals.

"Aid to the wounded." It is the one redeeming trait of modern warfare. All else about it is offensive to our boasted civilisation. Our weapons are more murderous than they were. Our armies are relatively larger. Individual prowess goes for less than it did. Victory or defeat is more intimately dependent upon strategy than upon patriotism. There is perhaps less scope than there used to be for chivalry in the field, and commanders-in-chief are tempted to set less value upon human life. But unquestionably, when arms of precision have done their deadly work, and passion has wrought its worst upon its foes, pity steps in more promptly, more tearfully, but also more usefully, than ever it did before, to minimise the evil which hostile arms have inflicted. It is a novel feature of modern warfare. Why it did not suggest and commend itself to the world long ago is inexplicable—it seems to grow so naturally out of the faith we profess. Possibly, in times gone by, nations were wont to assume that the horrors of war should stand alone, unmitigated by any of those softening tints which the self-devotion of loving kindness can throw over them. And truly it may have seemed strange to them, as, indeed, it does to us, that, on the one hand, men should be so intent upon destroying what, on the other, they are so anxious to repair. Still, the duty once recognised, is never likely again to slip out of regard. For the future, we trust, aid to the wounded will be as carefully organised by neutral nations as means and processes of destruction are by belligerents.

In this enterprise of benignity, happily, there is no need of showing partiality to either of the combatants. French and German may alike share the good offices of

all who stand outside of the devouring vortex of the war. Suffering humanity claims instant succour from those (whoever they may be) who are in a position to render it, without respect of opinions, or even of persons. We pronounce no judgment on the merits of the war when we determine to lessen, as much as in us lies, the pain and anguish it occasions. It is the right thing for us to do, and we may well be thankful that the right thing for us to do in this case excites no repugnance in our own bosoms, and can kindle no ill-will in the bosoms of others. It is possibly the loftiest privilege which a nation can exercise, to take over to its own vigilant and tender care the spent and suffering manhood of other nations when too absorbed in the passing exigencies of the march or the battle to comfort their own mangled flesh and blood.

Little reference, however, need be made to abstract considerations in furtherance of the movement now being made to aid the sick and the wounded whom the most awful war of modern times has brought, or may bring, under our notice. There is not a parent, nor a child, nor a sister, nor a wife, who will not instantly feel how grateful, how unutterably grateful, to one sustaining any near relationship to a wounded soldier would be the assurance that he was being affectionately and watchfully tended. The desire will immediately spring up in such a heart to do for others what it would so highly prize for itself. Nor will there be any necessity that we should stimulate that desire. It will suffice to have merely awakened it. Let it by all means receive full indulgence. Let liberality go hand in hand with sympathy and thoughtfulness. Let no one, in fine, who can do anything or give anything suffer the war to close without his having made some self-denying contribution towards alleviating the sufferings it has inflicted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The French have promptly responded to the summons of the Government now that not only France, but Paris, which is more than France, is pronounced to be in danger; and the capital is literally crowded with improvised defenders of the national soil, in novel and more or less bizarre uniforms, who, for the most part, occupy themselves in strutting about the streets or lounging outside the wine-shops and cafés, evidently proud enough of their warlike plumes. The puny-looking Gardes Mobiles find themselves thrown into the shade by the stumpy Sapeurs Pompiers of the provinces in their marvellous and over-capacious brass helmets, by the dashing francs tireurs, the sedate-looking marines, the naval gunners summoned up to Paris to man the fortifications, and the volunteers of all classes, grades, and ages (from sixteen seemingly to sixty), in Alpine hats and kepis, blue and white blouses, high boots and gaiters, and with red stripes down their trousers and red sashes round their waists. They have their uniforms, at any rate, which seems to be enough for them, and a certain percentage are armed; but one does not hear of these raw levies being subjected to any regular drill, which leads one to believe that the authorities, in calling out these motley warriors, are simply responding to the national demand without any serious intention of utilising them in the defence of the capital.

Paris, stupefied, depressed, and subdued, seems almost to content itself to be without news from the seat of war. During the week only a few ambiguous telegrams have been made public, and the Minister for War has made certain declarations in the Chamber which would have reassured the public mind could it only have placed implicit faith in his assertions. For instance, on one occasion, after announcing to the Corps Législatif that General Trochu had been appointed Governor of Paris, he asserted that the progress of Prince Frederick Charles had been arrested at Saint Michel, and that consequently he was unable to effect a junction with the Crown Prince's army—a welcome piece of intelligence, which was received with vehement cheers, that subsequently became positively frantic when Count de Palikao wound up by saying that the entire corps of white cuirassiers of Count Bismarck had been completely destroyed. "Not a single one remains," asserted the Minister, and, strange to say, the Paris papers, in echoing the assertion, seemed one and all to give implicit credence to it. On a subsequent day, when Paris was again without news from the army, Count de Palikao came down to the Chamber and pooh-poohed the Prussian version of the engagement on the 18th. "I have communicated," said he, "to several deputies a despatch from which it appears that the three Prussian corps d'armée—some 150,000 men—'which attacked Marshal Bazaine on the 18th, have been overthrown in the Jaumont quarries.' No authority was given for this mysterious despatch, which served to revive the fallen hopes of the Parisians for twenty-four hours, when, not being confirmed, it was generally believed to be false, although no one dared say so, because, hoping against hope, all desired it might prove true. The various proclamations issued by the King of Prussia, notably the one appointing Governors of Alsace and Lorraine, seem to have rankled deep in the public mind, and awakened France to a sense of her humiliating position.

At the Monday sitting of the Corps Législatif, the public being still without news of Marshal Bazaine, the Minister made another declaration, couched in most mysterious terms. He had received news, and good news, but "I cannot make it known," said Count de Palikao; "and you will understand why." The only further information that could be extracted from him was that the communication was dated on Friday, and was from Marshal Bazaine himself. Beyond these unsatisfactory utterances on the part of the Government demands have been made by the members of the Left for the prompt arming of the provincial National Guard, and for removing the interdiction at present existing with reference to the manufacture of weapons of war by private firms. M. de Keratry urged the adding of nine members of their own body to the council of defence of Paris appointed by the Government. Count de Palikao, however, strongly resisted the proposition, and, on its being referred to the Bureau, the commission charged to examine it reported against its adoption. It is understood, however, that the Government purposes of its own accord to add five members of the Corps Législatif (one of whom is M. Thiers) to the council in question.

M. Jules Simon, in the sitting of Tuesday, proposed, in view of Paris being besieged, that all "useless mouths" should be "invited" to quit the capital—a suggestion which was at once

approved by the Minister of Commerce, who promised it should be carried out in the event of a siege being imminent. Several members of the Left then proceeded to attack the Government for not organising the National Guard throughout the country and supplying it with arms. M. Gambetta, in the course of a speech which the Right did its utmost to prevent him from delivering, accused that section of the Chamber with having brought about the invasion of the country—an assertion which was too true to be agreeable, and which, with some other outspoken truths the daring orator persisted in uttering, provoked a perfect storm of interruptions that only ceased on the President declaring all further discussion on the incident at an end.

In yesterday's sitting, the Government brought forward a bill calling out all old soldiers, whether married or not, between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five; all officers formerly in the army up to sixty years; and all able-bodied generals up to seventy. Urgency was declared.

The war loan, amounting to 750 million francs, opened on Tuesday at the Ministry of the Interior, the Hôtel de Ville, the various mairies, and other public offices. Before five o'clock 620 millions were subscribed, and on the following morning the papers announced the loan at 2 premium. The remainder was of course considerably more than covered on the following day. Hundreds of people stood in queue for hours outside the Ministry of the Interior waiting their turn to subscribe, the majority being men in blouses and women of the poorer classes, who, if they have lost faith in the Empire through recent events, have certainly not lost faith in France.

The boulevards are still crowded of an evening, but there are no improvised processions headed by tricolour flags, no noisy mobs shouting the "Marseillaise," no excited groups discussing the chances of the war. People unable to keep within doors after working hours sally forth to the great centre of attraction, apparently more to while away the time than with the view of seeking news. At times a regiment of the Line—the last of the Roman contingent, for instance—will march along to the railway station. The crowd see them depart silently, as though all hope had fled; at the most a few will raise their hats, which mark of courtesy the officers will acknowledge by saluting with their swords. The volunteer corps, on marching to join the army, awaken a trifle more enthusiasm, and the first battalion of francs tireurs that left for the front were warmly greeted as they passed along the boulevards. On Sunday evening, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a spectacle of a different class attracted the astonished gaze of the Parisians. This was a melancholy-looking procession composed of some two or three hundred cavalry soldiers—hussars, chasseurs, cuirassiers, and horse artillery—the wreck of various regiments engaged at Wörth and Weissenberg. A considerable proportion of the men were on foot; some limped painfully along; others had their arms in slings; other led their wounded horses by the bridle. It was well that this mournful cavalcade made its entry into Paris under cover of night at the moment when the boulevards had begun to be in some degree deserted.

We have had three councils of war sitting in Paris during the last few days. The first was held for the trial of a batch of five individuals charged with being concerned in the recent attack on the barracks of the Sapeurs Pompiers at La Villette. The council sat from noon on Saturday until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when they acquitted two of the prisoners; and of the remaining three, who were found guilty, sentenced one, an individual named Drest, employed on some railway and taken with a chassepot in his hand, to the penalty of death, and condemned the other two to ten years' hard labour. The second council of war was summoned to try a Prussian Lieutenant, named Hardt, arrested on the 12th of the month at Pouilly, on his way from Orleans to Bourges, and charged with being a spy. The prisoner, in answer to the questions of the president, stated he had left Prussia and had quitted the army before the declaration of war, on account of ill-health; that he had first of all proceeded to England, with the view of obtaining employment, but had failed to do so, owing to his being ignorant of the language, and was proceeding through France to Switzerland when arrested. He admitted that he had written home, but only to his relations, whom he had informed of the state of feeling in reference to the war which he had observed during his sojourn in France. Nothing of a compromising character was found upon him save a revolver. In his purse there was only half a franc, and he accounted for the state of his finances by saying that money was awaiting him at a place called Gien. A photograph representing a couple of ladies, on the back of which was written some enigmatical phrases, was also found in the prisoner's possession. The counsel who defended him tried to turn these to his advantage, but the Court unanimously found him guilty, and sentenced him to death. The third council of war assembled on Tuesday, and tried three more of the individuals implicated in the affair at La Villette—namely, Cahen, a commission agent; Zimmerman, a blacksmith; and Brisset, a mounter of bronzes—all of whom were condemned to death.

A horrible tragedy has been reported from the department of the Dordogne. At a place called La Haute-Faye, where a fair was being held, a M. de Moneis, aged twenty-nine, a landed proprietor of the neighbourhood and the adjoint of the Mayor, was conversing with some friends when a band of labouring men passing by taunted them with purchasing substitutes instead of joining the army, as they were compelled to do. A discussion ensued, in the course of which some observations made by M. de Moneis appear to have been misunderstood, and he was at once accused of being a Prussian partisan. The mob forthwith set upon him, and his friends—the latter were fortunate enough to escape—and M. de Moneis himself found refuge for a time in a neighbouring outhouse, from which he was, however, eventually dragged. He was then subjected to most brutal treatment, assaulted with kicks and beaten savagely with sticks. Finally, when in a senseless condition from the injuries he had received, he was cast into a dry pond, covered over with faggots and straw, which were set alight; and, amid the shouts of his savage assailants, he was burnt while still alive. Several people have been arrested, charged with having taken part in this diabolical outrage, and others are being sought after by the authorities.

The Italian Government succeeded, on Saturday evening, in carrying a vote of confidence. The Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution expressing its belief that the Ministry will solve the Roman question according to the wishes of the nation. The Chamber of Deputies, by 216 against 77 votes, has approved the military credit of forty million lire. In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate the proposal to grant a supplementary military credit of 40,000,000 lire came on for discussion, and the Senate adopted, by 105 votes against 2, a vote to pass the order of the day, accepting the explanations of the Ministry and confirming the previous votes on the Roman question.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have subscribed 25,000f., and the Count and Countess de Flandre 10,000f., to

the fund in aid of the families of the militia called under the flag. The Belgian Government having at first granted the request of Prussia to permit the transport of the wounded, provided a similar permission should be accorded to France in the eventuality of her requiring it, the French Government has now declared to the Belgian Cabinet that it would regard such a permission as a breach of neutrality. In consequence of this declaration the Belgian Government has withdrawn its assent to the Prussian request. The alleged violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are positively denied.

The Austrian Provincial Diets were opened, last Saturday, by a message from the Emperor in which his Majesty declares it his urgent duty, in view of the present serious state of things, to convoke the representatives of the different portions of the empire. The Imperial message expresses entire confidence in the patriotism which will be shown by the representatives of the nationalities. An urgent appeal is made to the Galicians and the Tyrolese to sink their special grievances and to work cordially with the rest of the empire at a moment when the co-operation of all the various peoples is so greatly needed.

The President of the United States, on Monday, issued a neutrality proclamation declaring that during the European war neutrality laws would be strictly enforced, and, while not interfering with the free expression of opinion or sympathy, commanding people to take no part, directly or indirectly, or give aid to either belligerent. There have been rejoicings in New York among the German inhabitants in consequence of the late victories. Mr. Frelinghuysen has declined the post of United States Minister in London. It was thereupon offered to Senator Trumbull, who also declined it.

From Canada we are informed that extensive fires are raging in the woods around Ottawa. Large quantities of property have been destroyed and some lives have been lost.

We learn from Calcutta that Mr. Forsyth and party have entered eastern Turkistan. All are well, and awaiting an escort before proceeding to Yarkand.

A Portuguese expedition, fitted out for the re-conquest of Zambesi, has been defeated by a native rebel chief and compelled to retreat, leaving its stores behind.

THE WAR.

The weekly record of the events of the war given in our last Number concluded with the Prussian and French official despatches, bearing the date of Wednesday evening, which reported the second battle fought near Metz—that is, the battle on Tuesday, the 16th, which took place seven or eight miles west of that city, on the road to Verdun. This engagement has been named, by the French, the battle of Gravelotte; by the Prussians it is called the battle of Mars-la-Tour. Those two villages are situated a few miles apart, both on the high road between Verdun and Metz; and it is natural that each army should speak of the battle by the name of the village nearest to its own position. The French army, having come out of Metz, and being on its way to Verdun, had its temporary headquarters that morning at Gravelotte. It was encountered by the Prussians facing eastward, towards Metz, and having Mars-la-Tour behind them. As we explained last week, and as the Map engraved for this Number will show, Gravelotte is the place whence a road leading to Etain, northward of the direct road to Verdun, branches off to the right hand, so as to form an acute angle, with its apex at Rosereuilles St. Marcel, close to Gravelotte. The French army, under Marshal Bazaine, seems to have advanced from Gravelotte along both these roads at once; its right wing touched Doncourt, on the road to Etain, while its centre and left were as far as Vionville, on the direct road to Verdun. The two Prussian armies—that of General Steinmetz and that of Prince Frederick Charles—had left their former position to the east of Metz, and, having crossed the Moselle somewhere near Gorze, half way between Metz and Pont-à-Mousson, had moved north-westward, so as to cross the Metz and Verdun road, and to occupy the country north of that road, with their left wing at Jarny, on the Etain road, beyond Doncourt. All these places are shown in our Map, at page 222. There is an essential difference of opinion—at least, there is an obstinate contradiction—with reference to the manner in which the battle of the 16th commenced. The French accounts declare that it was by an attempt of the Prussians to seize the position of Gravelotte, which is upon a hill commanding the whole valley of the Moselle behind it, and overlooking the neighbourhood of Metz. The Prussian accounts, on the other hand, allege that the French army was attempting to make its way to Verdun, by the two roads before mentioned, as the more northerly road, through Doncourt and Conflans to Etain, would enable the French right wing to get on thence to Verdun, by a detour of eight or ten miles. It is certain that the Emperor Napoleon, who had slept in a farmer's house at Gravelotte on the Monday night, started with his son at four o'clock on the Tuesday morning, in an open carriage, and travelled by the more circuitous road through Etain to Verdun, where he arrived in safety, though closely followed as far as Etain by the advanced guard of the Prussian army, which had almost cut him off. We cannot suppose that the Emperor intended to leave his army to fight that day's battle in his absence; and it is, therefore, a more plausible supposition that Marshal Bazaine's plan was to march at once from Gravelotte towards Verdun, as the Prussians say he attempted to do, in which attempt he was certainly defeated.

We shall be able, in our next publication, to give some illustrations of Marshal Bazaine's headquarters at Gravelotte, and of the house where the Emperor lodged on the Monday night—which was Aug. 15, the day of the Fête Napoleon; a festival most strangely and sadly observed this year! The conflict of the Tuesday has not been exactly described by any of the newspaper correspondents. It seems to have begun, a quarter before ten o'clock, with an unexpected attack by the Prussians on the encampment of the French advanced guard. The French were taken by surprise; the soldiers were busy cooking their soup, and the horses of the artillery were unsaddled; but in a few minutes the whole army was under arms and drawn up in line of battle, extending about five miles from left to right. The French artillery was posted on the hills to the left, and confronted by the Prussian artillery on an opposite hill, a mile and a quarter distant. The Prussian infantry, as usual, took advantage of the cover afforded by the woods. The battle raged all day; repeated charges of Prussian dragoons and uhlans were made upon the French batteries, and repulsed with great slaughter. At half-past six in the evening Marshal Lebœuf, with a whole army corps, endeavoured to turn the Prussian right flank, on the Verdun road; but he did not succeed, and night put an end to the fighting. The positions of the two armies remained as in the morning, the French at Gravelotte, the Prussians at Mars-la-Tour; but on the next day, as it appeared to Marshal Bazaine, there was a change in the Prussian

position, which he ascribed to their want of success against himself. The fact was, however, that the army of Prince Frederick Charles, which alone had opposed him at Vionville on the Tuesday, formed a junction on the Wednesday with the army of General Steinmetz, on the Etain road. The two armies together, now commanded by the King in person, then advanced to Rezonville, on the Verdun road, just in front of Gravelotte. Here took place, on Thursday, the 18th, the third great battle of last week, resulting in a decisive victory for the Prussians.

This battle of Rezonville, as it is called, began at ten o'clock in the morning, and did not end till nearly ten at night. Up to twelve o'clock it was an artillery duel. The French lines stretched along the hills covering the road from Metz to Verdun. Their right flank rested on a farmhouse known as La Vilette, with a walled garden—together, a strong position. A similar road led from Gravelotte. On the left of this road the French had seized upon the crests of a line of hills, on which they had thrown up twelve earthworks. The guns of these defences, together with eight mitrailleuses, swept down the slope of the hills and up the valley from Gravelotte, commanding every approach. Behind this line lay the forts of St. Quentin and Carieres, completely protecting the French rear and securing their retreat. The Prussians had at first taken position on a line of hills between Rezonville and Gravelotte, stretching north-west and south-east, and extending on each side of the road from Metz to Verdun. By twelve the fire from their artillery had driven the French guns from their first line, and the Prussians found themselves able to push forward their guns, and establish their batteries in advance of their first position. The new line stretched a considerable distance on each side of Gravelotte.

By two o'clock in the afternoon the French batteries covering the Verdun road were silenced, and the Prussians had pushed forward till they reached and occupied the farmhouse at Malmaison. Twenty minutes later the Prussian guns were in front of Gravelotte, the weight of their metal and superior accuracy crushing the French fire, and driving one battery after another from its position. At twenty minutes past three the Prussian cavalry, including uhlans, cuirassiers, and hussars, moved forward under a heavy fire from the French batteries, which still maintained their ground. They attacked with great energy, but, unsupported at first by infantry and only partially covered by their own guns, were obliged to give way. Meanwhile the Prussian infantry divisions had been coming rapidly up, and at 45 min. past four the first serious effort to dislodge the French commenced. The 33rd Regiment of the Line was directed against a hill that seemed the key of the French position. They went forward with the utmost gallantry and determination, but were driven back with heavy loss. By this time the Prussians had massed heavy forces upon this portion of the line, and the fortunes of the battle seemed likely to turn upon the attack and defence so obstinately kept up at the centre. The Prussian divisions were formed again and again, and led forward only to be repulsed and forced to withdraw under a searching fire from the French guns, which cost them great numbers of men. Nothing could be more brilliant than the repeated efforts of the Prussians; nothing more steady than the French defence.

In the evening, when the Prussian Generals became convinced that the centre was too strong for them, they made their final and successful attack on the right flank of the enemy. The farmhouse or hamlet of La Vilette, though held in great force, was carried about nine o'clock, and the French position became immediately untenable. Their line was enfiladed by the Prussian fire; some of their outworks were even taken in reverse, and they were compelled to abandon the ground they had so bravely held, and to withdraw under cover of the fortress. Their last hold on the Verdun road was abandoned, and they found themselves shut up. King William was on the field throughout the battle, General Steinmetz being in immediate command of the Prussian troops engaged. Marshal Bazaine commanded on the French side. It is said that General Sheridan, of the American army, was present, and witnessed the fight from Count Bismarck's carriage.

Of the Prussian army in the battle of the 18th the following troops were principally engaged:—The Royal Guard and the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th Army Corps, with the artillery; the 3rd and 10th Army Corps were in reserve, of whom only small detachments took part in the action. An official despatch says:—"The losses of our troops are, unfortunately, commensurate with the greatness of their heroic achievements against the strong French positions which they stormed."

The losses sustained by the French army in the fighting of the three days, at Pange on the Sunday, between Doncourt and Vionville on the Tuesday, and at Rezonville on the Thursday, are reckoned at nearly 15,000 killed, while 4000 prisoners were taken in the third battle alone; and it is supposed that the total loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was not much under 50,000 men. The French remained quite hemmed in in a narrow space round Metz, and completely cut off from their communications with Châlons and Paris, the 12th Prussian Army Corps having taken possession of the railway from Metz to Thionville.

There was a rumour at Paris this week that Marshal Bazaine had succeeded in baffling the Prussians opposed to him, cutting their line, and retiring, by Audun and Longuyon, upon Montmédy. This place lies some thirty-five miles due north of Verdun, and about fifty north-west of Metz, half way on the frontier line of railway thence to Mézières, and sixty or seventy miles from Châlons. Such a retreat, were it possible, would place Bazaine, with the remainder of his army, estimated at 60,000 or 70,000 men, in railway communication with the army of M'Mahon, probably 150,000, which was removed on Sunday from Châlons to Rheims. Their combined forces would then, perhaps, be more than a match for the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. But it is most unlikely that Bazaine could effect this movement, with a vastly superior force opposed to him about Metz, as well as near Thionville and close to Verdun.

The camp at Mourmelon, near Châlons, was broken up on Sunday, and all the troops there, under Marshal M'Mahon and General Canrobert, went to Rheims, twenty miles north-west of the permanent encampment. It was rumoured that there would be a further movement of this army to Laon, but that is not likely. Rheims is a very important place as a railway junction, connecting the north-eastern line to Mézières, and thence to Montmédy, with the railway to Paris. The movements of the Crown Prince of Prussia are not well known; he was supposed last Saturday to be at Vitry, twenty-five miles south of the town of Châlons, and to intend either an attack upon the French camp at Mourmelon or a direct march on Paris. A Prussian telegram, dispatched from Bar-le-Duc on Wednesday night, stated that Châlons had been evacuated by the French, adding, "the head of our columns has advanced beyond the camp, and the army is now continuing its onward march." Another telegram, from Paris, asserts that "the whole army of Marshal M'Mahon left Rheims on Monday night."

The fortifications of Paris and the military preparations

for its defence are continued by General Trochu with great activity. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are still with Marshal M'Mahon.

The Baden contingent, under General Beyer, is pressing the siege of Strasbourg, and the citadel has been bombarded from the opposite bank of the Rhine. The French retorted by setting fire to the town of Kehl.

It is said that the French squadron off Rügen island, in the Baltic, has had a slight engagement with three or four Prussian gun-boats, and that the latter escaped without damage.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Application is to be made to the War Office to sanction the immediate raising of another large metropolitan rifle regiment, in which strict discipline shall be maintained, real efficiency in all ranks rigorously demanded, and full attendance at all parades ensured.

Last Saturday the Elcho challenge shield and the Enfield challenge trophy, both of which were won at Wimbledon this year by English teams, were placed in the custody of the Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall. A large number of volunteers took part in the ceremony.

The annual contest between the two counties of Middlesex and Surrey took place last Saturday at Wimbledon, at the ranges of the London Scottish and Civil Service Rifles. The competition was under the superintendence of Sergeant-Major Freelove, of her Majesty's Customs Rifles, to whom, with Sergeant-Major Kethro and Sergeant Allen (1st Surrey), the volunteer staff sergeants of the kingdom owe the organisation of the prize fund, during the late meeting of the National Rifle Association. The conditions were ten men on each side; ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots. The Middlesex were declared the winners by 82 points; but 46 points being allowed for an absent man on the Surrey side reduced it to 36. The splendid score of 71 points was made by Sergeant Smith (37th Middlesex). He will receive a tankard for highest score for Middlesex, and Sergeant-Major Kethro one for highest score for Surrey. The competitors and their friends afterwards dined together at the Railway Hotel, Putney.

The artillery volunteers at Shoeburyness mustered, last Saturday, to witness the distribution of prizes by Lord Northbrook, who stated that schools of gunnery were to be established in various parts of the country, and money allowances given where local camps were formed for three days' drill. His Lordship also dwelt upon the importance of drawing closer the ties of association between the regular and the volunteer forces. The following were the prizes awarded:—Ten silver cups, value £50, given by the association, and £3 10s. from Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1, 1st West York; Duke of Cambridge's prize of £10, and £2 10s. from Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1, 3rd Northumberland; Earl of Longford's prize, £10, and £2 from Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1, 4th East York; Scotland's challenge cup, 4th Forfar; Lords and Commons' prize, ten silver cups, and £3 from Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1, 4th West York; Messrs. Elkington's prizes (silver cup to No. 1, and nine plated cups to the other members of the winning detachment), 4th Cinque Ports; 3rd Middlesex Artillery prize of £10, with £1 10s. from Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1, 4th Suffolk; Messrs. Steward's prize (a field-glass to No. 1, with £9 added by the association to the other members), 1st Sussex; Sir Shafto Adair's challenge prize (a Cadiz mortar), 1st Hants; her Majesty's prize, ten silver cups, value £100, 3rd Middlesex Artillery; the Prince of Wales's prize, £21; Captain Rutley's prize, for highest score, with £4 added by Colonel Gascoigne, to No. 1; and badges of the association, with £5 from Colonel Gascoigne, 5th West York.

The annual prize meeting of the London Irish Rifle Corps was held, as usual, at the Government range, Milton, near Gravesend, on Saturday last. The coveted challenge cup, presented in 1865 by Captain Tait, together with £10 given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was won by Private Saville, after a splendid contest. The other prizes, presented by the Marchioness of Donegall, the Earl of Belmore, and others, in this the first battalion series, were won by Ensign Boyd, Lieutenant Roberts, Private Clifford, Private Rogerson, Corporal Hoare, Colour-Sergeant Alymer, Sergeant Legge, and Private Wheeler. The second-class battalion competition was proceeded with at the same time as the preceding. The winner of the first prize of £5, presented by Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, was Private Mullens. The other winners in this series of prizes were:—Messrs. Anstis, Bryan, Whitley, Wallin, Butler, Butler, Hamblin, Nichols, Osborn, Walters, Young, Fullford, Osborn, and Walshe. The competition for the Battalion Consolation and the numerous valuable company prizes began on the afternoon, and was prolonged until dusk. The shooting, on the whole, was excellent.

Yesterday week the Castle Baynard Company of the London Rifle Brigade paraded at Wimbledon to compete for a series of prizes. The first prize fell to Private H. Smith, a "Dudley" prize-winner at Wimbledon.

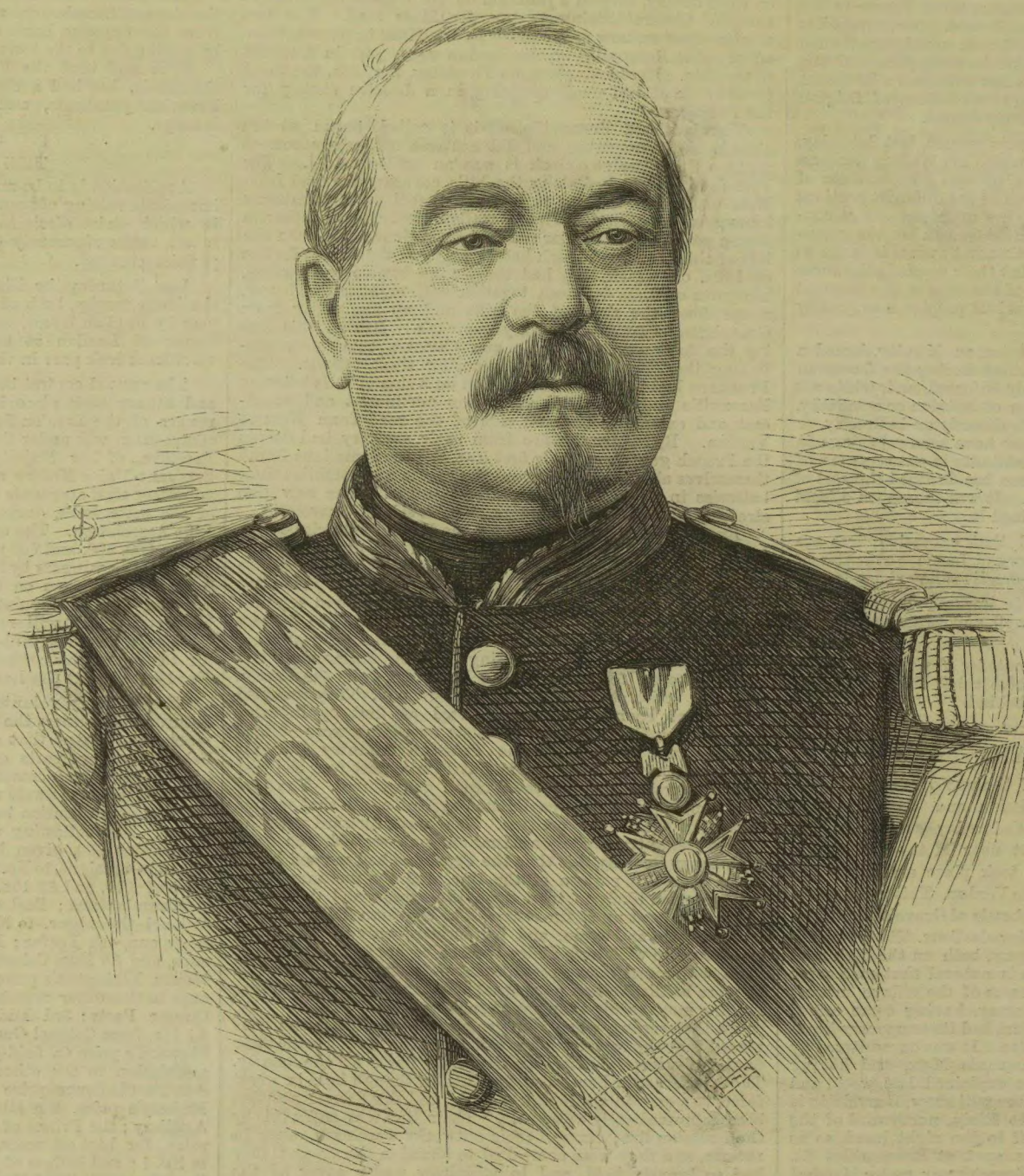
The officers and sergeants of the Dorset Rifle Battalion have been holding their annual competition during the past week at Poole. The sergeants, with an aggregate score of 433, were victorious; that of the officers being 422. Sergeant Blanchard, with the highest score, was the winner of a pewter.

The second annual prize-meeting in connection with the First Middlethian rifle volunteers took place last Saturday, at the Seaford ranges. The principal competition was that for the regimental plate and other prizes, and was shot for at 200, 500, and 600 yards—five rounds at each distance. The plate, which is valued at a hundred guineas, was presented to the regiment by Mr. R. A. Macfie, M.P. for the Leith Burghs, and is shot for each year under special conditions attached to the gift. The winner of the prize has his name inscribed on the plate, and receives a gold St. Andrew's cross and a sum of £6. Last year the plate was carried off by Private Spinks. On Saturday it was won by Private James More.

A small but formidable ironclad squadron is assembled at the Nore, and will remain there until the state of the weather, or a change in the aspect of affairs on the Continent, warrants its return into port, or causes it to proceed on a cruise. It consists of the Achilles, Captain Richard V. Hamilton, of 26 guns, 6121 tons, and 1250-horse power; the Hector, Captain A. F. R. De Horsey, of 18 guns, 4039 tons, and 800-horse power; the Penelope, Captain M. Connolly, of 11 guns, 3096 tons, and 600-horse power; the Repulse, Captain W. R. Rolland, of 12 guns, 3749 tons, and 800-horse power; and the Wivern, Captain Charles W. Hope, of 4 guns, 1899 tons, and 350-horse power. These ships are well officered and manned. They carry guns of the heaviest calibre, and have just returned from a month's exercise at sea, under the command of the chief of the staff at the Admiralty (Captain G. O. Wiles, C.B.). The Wivern is a turret-vessel, and the Penelope is propelled by double screws. The others belong to the ordinary type of armour-plated ships, having only one screw, and fighting their guns on their broadside.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

After the disasters suffered by the French army on the 6th inst., at Wörth and Forbach, the Emperor Napoleon, before leaving the head-quarters at Metz, relinquished the chief command to Marshal Bazaine, who had previously held the command only of the 3rd Corps d'Armée. François Achille Bazaine was born, in 1811, of a family which has produced several distinguished military and civil engineers; but he seems not to have inherited a talent for scientific studies, as he failed to pass the examination required for admission into the Ecole Polytechnique. He thereupon enlisted as a private soldier in the 37th Regiment of the Line. This was in 1831, when he was sent to serve in Africa, and there speedily gained his promotion. He became a non-commissioned officer in 1832, a sub-Lieutenant in 1834, and a Lieutenant in 1835, with the distinction of the Legion of Honour. But he sought, in another field, opportunities of more rapid advancement. Louis Philippe had lent Queen Christina a small corps of troops to fight the Carlists. Bazaine was made a Captain in it, then chef-de-bataillon, and subsequently Government Commissioner of France at the head-quarters of Spain. He thus for four years carried on, in Navarre, Guipuscoa, Alava, and Catalonia, a war of ambush and surprise which rendered him celebrated among fighting men. Having left Algiers a Lieutenant in 1835, he returned to it as a Captain in 1839, where, in 1840, he obtained a company in the Chasseurs d'Orleans, which had then just been formed. He was appointed chef-de-bataillon in 1844; and a little time after director of Arab offices in the province of Oran; afterwards, in 1850, Colonel, first of the 55th of the Line, and afterwards of the Foreign Legion. He took part in the expeditions to Morocco, Kabylia, and Sahara, and was also employed in a political situation in connection with the "Affaires Arabes" of one subdivision. In 1854, on the outbreak of the Russian War,

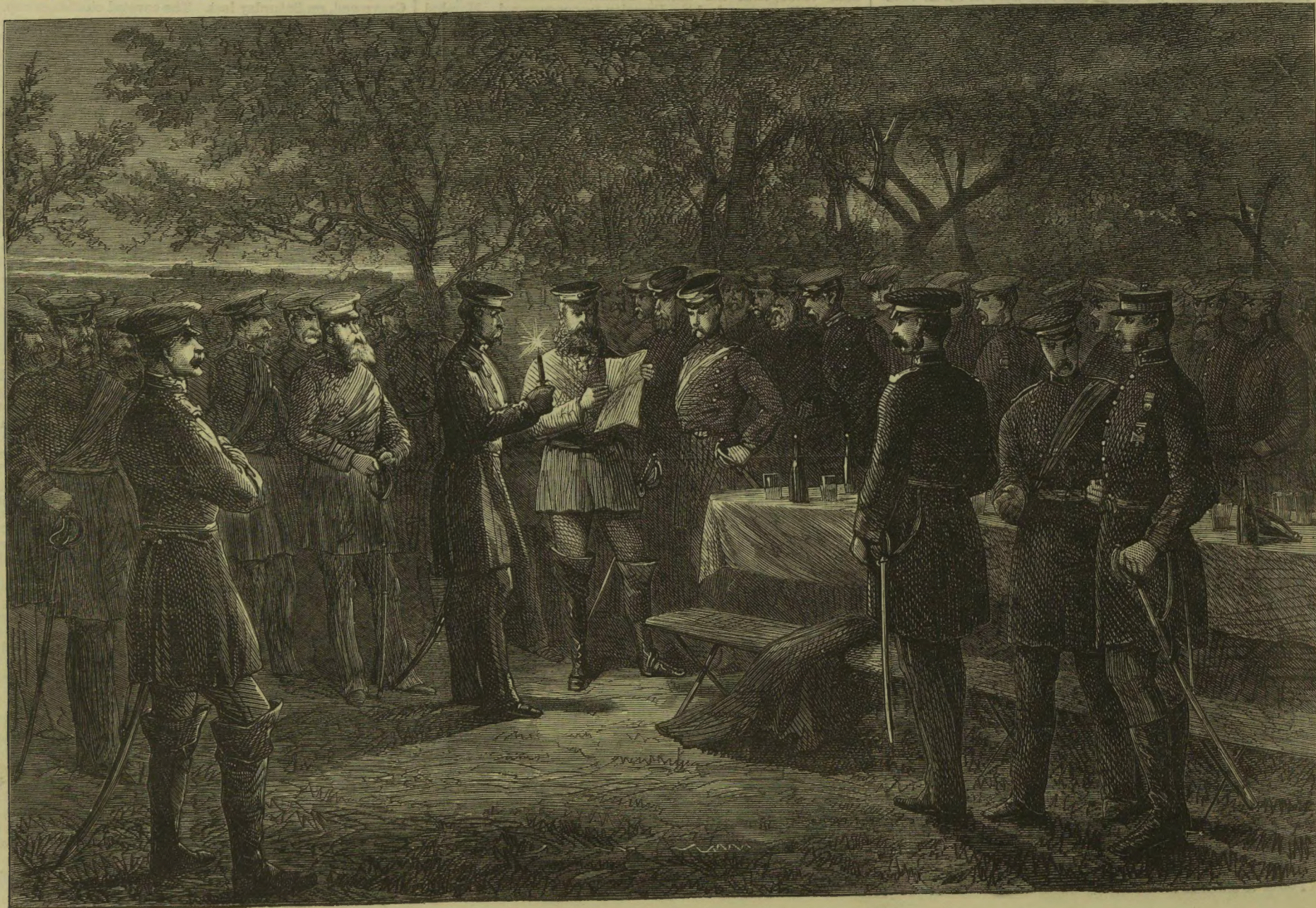


MARSHAL BAZAINE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT METZ.

Bazaine was selected to command a brigade of infantry, and was more than once honourably mentioned in the despatches of General Canrobert and Marshal Pelissier. He was subsequently made General of Division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. At the close of the Crimean War, in 1856, he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1859, during the war against Austria in Italy, General Bazaine was at the head of a division of the 1st Corps, which, under his command, behaved most brilliantly; one of his regiments perished almost totally, with its colonel at its head. In the battle of Solferino it was his division which captured the cemetery. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he so greatly distinguished himself at La Puebla, the Fort St. Xavier, and elsewhere, that in the following year he succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. Already, as far back as 1856, he had been made Commander of the Legion of Honour; and now he was promoted to the dignity of a Grand Cross of the Legion, and soon afterwards, in 1864, was presented with the bâton of a Field Marshal. On his return home, in 1867, he first had the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and afterwards that of the Imperial Guard. Marshal Bazaine is the youngest of the French Marshals, being now in his 59th year.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Lejeune.

A correspondent of the *Times* recommends a remedy for the inefficiency of reserve officers, as follows:—"Let the officers of all ranks of the reserve force be obliged to pass an examination before a board of Line officers at the different garrisons. In the event of their not passing, offer them the option of resigning or of going for a prescribed period to a regiment of the Line for instruction. Let them then be called up for re-examination, and let all those officers who fail to come up to a required standard be obliged to retire."



THE WAR: THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA'S HEAD-QUARTERS—ARRIVAL OF NEWS BY THE FIELD TELEGRAPH.



A SUMMER AFTERNOON IN KEW GARDENS.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult., at Hosungabad, Central Provinces, India, the wife of Mr. T. W. Webber, Forest Department, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Bramber, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Ward, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, by the Rev. N. A. Garland, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Chope, Vicar of St. Augustine's, South Kensington, Joseph Newbon, fifth son of the late James Shelton Newbon, of Doctors'-commons, to Laura Edith (Lilly) Daniel, youngest daughter of the late T. S. Daniel, of West Brixton. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 26th inst., at Cowes, Lieutenant-Colonel Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards, aged 36.

On the 18th inst., at Milton House, Milton-next-Gravesend, Medhurst Troughton, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 16th inst., at Penzance, John Buckle Barlee, Assistant Commissary-General, aged 39 years.

On the 15th inst., at Rugby, Mary Frederica Hamilton, wife of Major Reader, and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.

On the 23rd inst., at her house in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., formerly Dean of Salisbury, and Lady Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3.

SUNDAY, Aug. 28.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, died, 430. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Melville, M.A. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury; Whitehall, morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-dean of the Chapels Royal; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 29.—Rehearsing of St. John the Baptist. Melbourne, capital of Victoria, Australia, founded by J. R. Fawkner, 1835. C. F. Schönbein German chemist, discoverer of ozone and gun-cotton, died, 1838.

TUESDAY, 30.—Louis XI., King of France, died, 1483. Sir John Ross, Arctic navigator, died, 1856.

WEDNESDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688. The heights of St. Sebastian stormed and the French defeated by Wellington, 1813.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles, or Ægidius, confessor. Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., sculptor, died, 1856. British Museum closes.

FRIDAY, 2.—John Howard, the philanthropist, born, 1726. The lost Atlantic Telegraph cable of 1865 recovered, 1866. Moon's first quarter, 8.54 a.m.

SATURDAY, 3.—Lord Chief Justice Coke died, 1634. Commencement of the New Style (this day made the 14th), 1752. Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
2	55	3	14	3	35	3	54
4	14	4	14	4	14	4	14
6	14	4	14	4	14	4	14
8	14	4	14	4	14	4	14
10	14	4	14	4	14	4	14
12	14	4	14	4	14	4	14
2	55	3	14	3	35	3	54

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
Aug. 17	30.030	60.3	50.3	71	6	52.3	70.7	NE. ENE.	144	.000
18	29.824	60.8	45.9	56	1	47.9	79.2	WSW. NW.	277	.000
19	29.861	57.3	41.3	58	4	51.9	66.4	NNW. N.	223	.000
20	30.044	57.0	39.3	54	3	44.7	68.0	NNW. N.	137	.000
21	..	..	..	..	..	44.1	66.8	NNW.	134	.000
22	29.942	56.1	45.9	70	9	46.1	65.8	WNW. WSW.	284	.698
23	29.832	58.0	47.8	71	7	50.1	67.0	NNW. WNW.	181	.007

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.061	29.920	29.929	30.043	30.173	30.030	29.811
Temperature of Air	..	54.0°	53.0°	59.0°	59.0°	60.0°	60.0°	58.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	56.5°	58.1°	59.0°	51.0°	50.0°	52.0°	53.3°
Direction of Wind	..	NE.	WSW	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	WNW	NW.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PARK AND GARDENS in Great Beauty. A Holiday thoroughly enjoyable. The War Court—with Chassepots, Needle-Guns, Tanks, Armour-Plates, Models, Maps, &c., and the Great War Map—most attractive; inspected by Thousands Daily.

Tuesday.—Great Fête of National Temperance League. "One of the greatest popular gatherings of the year." Great Choral Gathering of 5000 Children of the Band of Hope. All the Great Mountains, Cascades, &c. Balloon Ascent by Mr. Orion; Musical Entertainments, Conference, Cricket-Match, Procession, &c.

Thursday.—Grand Display of Fireworks (with repetition of the successful Representation of the Blowing-Up of the Bridge of Kehl). Magnificent Illuminated Fountains, &c. Mammoth Shells, Salvos of Guns, &c. Donizetti's Comic Opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore" will be played, under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith, in the afternoon. One Shilling day.

Monday to Friday.—One Shilling. Saturday—Opera ("The Barber of Seville") and Promenade. Half a crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets.

NOTE.—Edmond's (late Wombwell's) Great Menagerie, with its valuable and interesting Zoological Collections and Performances with Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Hyenas, will be located in the grounds four days only, Monday to Thursday, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FETE OF NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, TUESDAY NEXT.—CONCERT by 5000 Children of the BAND OF HOPE. Display of all Great Fountains, Water Temples, High Jets, &c. Balloon Ascent by Mr. Orion. Musical Entertainments, Company's Orchestral Band, Festival Organ, Conference, Open-Air Meetings, Cricket-Match, Procession, &c.

53,780 persons were present at the Temperance Fête last year, and were conveyed home by road and rail without discomfort or crowding.

One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Extra Trains from all stations. Excursions on all lines.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE BRIDGE OF KEHL, 80 successful last Tuesday, and other Magnificent Pyrotechnic Effects, will be repeated on THURSDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1. Opera, "L'ELISIR D'AMORE"; Military Band, &c. One Shilling. Extra Trains.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FOUR DAYS ONLY.—MONDAY TO THURSDAY NEXT.—EDMOND'S (late Wombwell's) GREAT WINDSOR CASTLE MENAGERIE will be located in the Palace Grounds:—Black Tiger, pair of Indian One-horned Rhinoceros, Trained Lions, Leopards and Hyenas, Musical and Umbrella Elephants, Monkeys, groups of Baby Lions and Leopards, Aviaries, Camels, "Hamel," King Theodore's charger; the Great Bonassas, Yaks, and other Zoological Specimens far too numerous to mention.

NOTE.—The whole of the Animals will be fed and a Pelican Race held at Four o'clock each day.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chancery-lane; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening. Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Last Six Nights of Mr. Charles Reade's great Drama, PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.—Messrs. H. Neville, Chute, Shaw, Grey, Paul, Cooper, Neville, Sinclair; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Erskine, M. Young; with the entire Adelphi Company.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be BOUGHT in PARIS, at 70 centimes (about 7d.) the ordinary Number, of Messrs. XAVIER and BOYVEAU, 22, Rue de la Banque.

The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau; or at 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

Again we write amid uncertainty as to war detail, but in that that great events are once more at hand, and that, if the catastrophe of the terrible drama be not as yet impending, one of its most tremendous situations is about to be revealed. With the incidents of the past week every reader must be as fully acquainted as the imperfect communications will permit. Rumours, to which a too easy credence was afforded, told us of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from the "iron girdle" drawn around him by German strategy; but a little thought sufficed to show that these were either baseless or were based upon facts of no great importance. Now we are informed that Metz has been closely invested, and is "isolated." We are also told that Marshal M'Mahon had broken up the camp at Châlons, and was proceeding to Metz to endeavour to cut Bazaine out of the toils. A letter from a Paris correspondent of the *Temps* states that M'Mahon's plan was adopted with suddenness, that he was aware that he was risking the safety of France by leaving the road to Paris open; but that he considered it unjustifiable to abandon the nucleus of the French forces. The Marshal is also reported as further excusing himself by expressing fear of what would be said did he not go to help Bazaine by those who deemed him capable of "envy." We prefer, in the absence of verification of these expressions, to believe that they emanate from the correspondent's imagination. Such argument certainly appears to be unworthy a distinguished soldier.

We hear, moreover, that not only had the camp at Châlons been broken up, but that the German army under Prince Frederick Charles was advancing, and that the head of its columns had passed beyond that camp, and was continuing an onward march. Meantime, nothing seemed to be known of the movements of the Crown Prince, and there is a suggestion that the onward progress is a feint, and that the Prince would join the German force near Metz. Plainly, it is clear that the situation is not understood, and that the Germans, as heretofore, are acting upon a plan the revelation of which will be made only by its execution. Of course, it is open to all to speculate upon the possibility of the reported movements of the French interfering with this plan, and if M'Mahon and Bazaine can effect a junction, as it is reported (and also doubted) that they have done, some new disposition of German force seems inevitable. But the great fact remains that the stern intent of the Princes is to march upon Paris, and the enormous resources at their command and the skill with which their armies have been handled forbid us to suppose that they can long be checked, save by one of those semi-miraculous efforts for which, as we said last week, we have as yet been afforded small right to look. The more a soldier hears of the frightful Days of Metz the more admiration he must feel for the valour and endurance of the antagonists, combating in positions the peril of which has been hideously increased by the new engines of slaughter; but it is impossible even for those who are most reluctant to admit German superiority, to deny that the higher intellect has been brought into play on that side, and that it

Sweeps all before it with two-handed sway.

It is absurd, and it is unfair to the reader (who is entitled to expect, not partisanship, but truthful record from those who profess to reduce to form and proportion the detached stories of the campaign), to affect doubt as to successes when they are claimed on one side and to affect belief when they are reported from the other. Moreover, *cui bono*, save for purposes to which no English journalist of any party would stoop. The plain fact is that the war, which was expected at all events to begin with some brilliant French achievements, has hitherto been a series of German victories, earned, however, at awful price, and in not one of which is there a shade of dishonour to France. It is too late now to talk of the ambition of German rulers. The entire nation has taken

up the war in a spirit which ought to silence any imputations of that kind. The sort of citizens who have come forth in myriads against France are those who have the best reason for detesting war, who are educated to know its wickedness save when it is waged in self-defence, and who have happy homes, for whose inmates they desire to labour in peace. But when such men take up the sword, they do not easily lay it down until it has accomplished its purpose. Nor do they rush to war taking for granted that they are prepared for it—they know that they are prepared. If they are beaten, but such men are not soon beaten, they will renew their efforts until they are successful. Why need we shut our eyes to this, why renew the blunder which too many persons made in regard to the American war for union? But France, and the Emperor. Well, who does not admire the chivalry of the French armies, and the steadiness which is not thought so habitual with them, but which they have displayed on several occasions when they were overmatched, and yet held on? The Emperor—who does not sympathise with Napoleon in his bitter mortification, and who does not feel that, whether it be true or not that his constant exclamation is that he has been "deceived," the fact is that he has been deceived? We believe that he thought he had counted the cost of the war, and that he credited those who assured him—had been for years assuring him—that the armies of France were in perfect discipline, and their organisation was complete. The first Napoleon would have satisfied himself of these things with his own eyes and his own judgment, and it would have been dangerous to have attempted fraudulent dealing with him; the third Napoleon is qualified neither by education, habit, nor health for wresting such knowledge from those who are interested in concealing it, and he trusted. We do not say that, against the perfect machinery of the German armies, he would, in other circumstances, have struggled successfully; but the collapse would have been less sudden, and the confidence of France would not have been so shaken. He has been the victim of circumstance; and this is not the time to go deeper into the question, and ask whether the morality of the Imperial régime has not produced disaster. For the moment there can be no feelings but those of sympathy for the Emperor, and of admiration for the French people, who, stung to the quick by events, nevertheless cry out, proudly and passionately, that France shall not be humiliated.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Balmoral Castle at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday week. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Sir Thomas Biddulph, Sir William Jenner, Colonel Maude, Lieutenant Pickard, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Poore.

On Saturday the Queen, with characteristic sympathy, paid a visit of condolence to the Misses Farquharson, at Invercauld House; and, upon her return, called upon the Princess of Wales, at Abergeldie Castle. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty, at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives during the week in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of their youthful family, continue at Abergeldie Castle.

The Prince and Princess dined with the Queen on Saturday, and occasionally pay visits to her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Prince has had excellent sport, grouse-shooting upon the moors.

The Princess takes daily drives in the environs of the Royal demesne.

The Prince purposes visiting Teesdale for a week's grouse-shooting. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive at Middleton on Monday next, en route for the High Force, where preparations are being made for his reception.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry and Miss Montgomery, visited the Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire and Lady Lyttelton at their seat, Hagley Hall, near Stourbridge, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival by Lord and Lady Lyttelton, a military band playing the National Anthem. A distinguished party was invited to meet the Royal visitors. The Prince and Princess partook of luncheon, and afterwards drove through the beautiful scenery of Hagley Park. The Prince and Princess were present at the Hereford Musical Festival on Wednesday.

At a special meeting of the Windsor Town Council on Tuesday Prince Christian was elected Chief and High Steward of Windsor, in place of the late Prince Consort.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur continues at Balmoral Castle. His Royal Highness passes much of his time grouse-shooting upon the moors.

The Prince is expected to be present at the Lough Erne Regatta, which will take place in Rosclere Bay on the 31st inst. and following days. His Royal Highness will be the guest of Captain Archdall, M.P., at Castle Archdall.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg are staying at Birkhall, Aberdeenshire.

Prince and Princess Soltykoff have left their residence in Eaton-square for Russia.

The Archbishop of York has left Bishopthorpe for Scotland.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Dunrobin Castle, N.B., from a cruise in Norway.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Switzerland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Jerveaux Abbey, their seat in Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westmeath have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are about to receive visitors at Knowsley.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town for Ascot Wood.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Lindsay, and the Ladies Lindsay, have arrived at Dunecth, N.B., from Haigh Hall, Wigan. The Prince Teano, Lord Lindsay, and Mr. Lionel Wilbraham had previously arrived at Dunecth for grouse-shooting.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Caledon Park, Ireland.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

Earl Cowper has arrived at Cluny, Perthshire, for grouse-shooting.

The Earl of Lucan has left town for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived at their seat, Frogna, in Kent, from the Isle of Wight.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at Tunbridge Wells.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have arrived at Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has rejoined Earl and Countess Granville at Walmer Castle.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, G. B., to be Rector of St. Peter's, Hereford.
Bellairs, Charles; Rural Dean of Nottingham No. 1.
Bloxham, A.; Vicar of Radford Semble, Warwickshire.
Bryan, the Right Rev. Bishop; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Bradford.
Deans, Joseph; Rural Dean of Stanton-by-Bridge.
Grange, James Domain; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Huddersfield.
Hill, Henry; Rector of Buxhall.
Hoste, J. B. P.; Vicar of Dorking, Surrey.
Kemble, Edward; Curate of Dewsbury.
Law, R. A.; Rector of Gunthorpe-with-Bale, Norfolk.
Littlehales, W. G.; Rector of Bulpulph, Essex.
Mackness, George; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.
Mcade, De Courcy; Rector of North and South Parrow, Somersetshire.
Rouse, Rolla C. M.; Surrogate for the diocese of Norwich.
Sheldon, B. Vincent; Vicar of Hoylake; Vicar of Ormskirk.
Sutton, M. J.; Chaplain and Secretary of the Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston.
Whalley, James; Curate of Battley.
White, James H.; Chaplain of the Isles of Scilly.

The first stone of a new church for the Danish in Hull was laid last week. It is to be dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The parishioners of Speen, Berks, are about to rebuild their tower, at a cost of £1200, in memory of their late Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Majendie, whose relatives aid the undertaking.

The Merchant Tailors' Company have promised a donation of 500 gs. to the fund for the completion of St. Paul's. This is not their first gift to this great City cathedral. Their name appears for 100 gs. in a former subscription list.

The Bishop of Salisbury, in his primary visitation charge, delivered last week, expressed himself in favour of a diocesan synod for dealing with the question of education. He rejoiced in the postponement of the Burials Bill promoted by the Non-conformists, and strongly condemned the measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The third annual gathering of the Lincoln Friendly Societies was held on Sunday week, in the nave of the cathedral, when between 5000 and 6000 persons, including the city authorities, were accommodated, under the successful arrangement of Precentor Venables. The Bishop preached, and a collection was made for the dispensary, which barely amounted to £34. The Hallelujah Chorus was sung at the close.

The church of St. Bartholomew, Westhoughton, near Bolton, which has been re-erected by Mr. John Seddon, of that township, at a cost of about £6000, was consecrated, on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Manchester. The east window, which is a handsome one, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London, has been erected by the parishioners in commemoration of the munificence of Mr. Seddon; its cost was about £300. A peal of bells has also been presented to the church by Mr. R. Haddock, one of the wardens.

The Bishop of London, on Saturday, consecrated St. Augustine's Church, Highbury New Park. The new church is in the Early Gothic style. Its internal appearance is very good. It can accommodate 1300 persons. The nave is divided from the side aisles by Gothic arches and carved columns. Provision is made for the erection of a lofty tower and spire. The lower part of the tower is completed. The cost of the building has been, so far, nearly £10,000, most of the burden of which has been borne by Mr. Rydon, an owner of property in that district. The Rev. Gordon Calthrop is the Incumbent.

On the 11th inst. the church at Yafforth, in the rectory of Danby Wiske, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The old church, discovered from an ancient document to have been dedicated to All Saints, was curious and interesting from some antique windows and doors, and from its singular structure. A plan was formed for restoring it; but, owing to the bad condition of the walls and tower, was abandoned in favour of building an entirely new one; for which designs were furnished by Mr. Pritchett. The new church is in the Early English style, with tower, nave, chancel, porch, and vestry.

The Bishop of Exeter preached, yesterday week, at the reopening of Mylor Church, Cornwall, after a restoration at the hands of the Rev. J. W. Murray, the Vicar, who has been his own architect, and has aimed at restoration in the strict sense of that much-abused term. The cost was over £1100, of which £500 were given by Colonel Tremayne, £255 by Lord Clinton, and £100 by Mr. Enys. Several windows have been inserted, which, in addition to repairs of the Carclew aisle, were defrayed by Colonel Tremayne, exclusive of his original subscription. Mrs. Boscawen has given the reredos, which is to be filled with Salvati's mosaic-work.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held, on Tuesday, at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand—the Rev. Thomas Blackburne in the chair. The secretary read a letter from the Bishop of London, who had promised to preside, regretting his inability to attend, and inclosing a donation of £10. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent a like sum. Mr. R. T. Pigott, the secretary, read the report, which stated that in the past year a considerable addition to the income of the society had arisen from all sources, especially from that of church collections. The Bishops of Chester and Exeter have advocated the claims of the corporation in the metropolis. Especial thanks are due to a benevolent but unknown contributor, who, in October last, paid to the society's bankers £1000. During the past financial year the committee have held twenty-two meetings for the consideration of cases. Two hundred and ninety-eight applications for help have been received at the office. Of these, 205

cases have been relieved with pecuniary grants ranging from £5 to £20; 23 cases assisted with clothing; and 70 cases, for various reasons, were declined or deferred for further consideration. Of the 205 cases which had grants of money, 118 received clothing also.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The lists of the successful candidates at the Oxford Local Examinations for 1870 have been issued. It appears that there have passed, of seniors 338, and of juniors 667, which is somewhat less than the numbers of the last few years. Of seniors, 22 are placed in the first division of the general list, and 47 in the second division. Of juniors, the number in the first division is 55, in the second 134. The following are the names and schools of the seniors, in order of merit, in the first division (general list), nearly the whole of whom satisfied the examiners in the rudiments of faith and religion.

Shaw, W. N. ..	King Edward's School, Birmingham.
Findlay, C. F. ..	Clevedon College, Northampton.
Butler, G. G. ..	Liverpool College.
Newell, E. J. ..	St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.
McAlister, D. ..	Liverpool Institute.
Thomas, R. M. ..	New Kingswood School, Bath.
Archer, C. ..	Private Tuition.
Owen, J. A. ..	Liverpool Institute.
Savage, H. ..	Liverpool Institute.
White, J. R. ..	Liverpool Institute.
Annacker, W. ..	Chorlton High School, Manchester.
Whinney, F. ..	Dane-hill House, Margate.
Pargiter, E. H. ..	Taunton College School.
Overend, G. H. ..	Liverpool Institute.
Knight, S. ..	Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe.
Phillips, F. B. W. ..	The Wick, Brighton.
Hurry, W. B. ..	Clare Mount School, Wallasea.
Bigger, S. F. ..	Liverpool Institute.
Clarke, F. A. ..	Taunton College School.
Pitt, G. N. ..	Christ's College, Finchley.
Robinson, C. M. ..	Abington House, Northampton.
Heeley, J. H. ..	New Kingswood School, Bath.

Dr. T. E. Thorpe, of Owens College, Manchester, was, on Tuesday, elected by the trustees of Anderson's University, Glasgow, Professor of Scientific Chemistry, in the room of the late Dr. Penny. There were four candidates.

The Head Mastership of the Royal Medical College, Epsom, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Robinson Thornton to the Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. W. D. West, of St. John's.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions that no surplus stores nor ships which could be of service to the belligerents shall be sold until peace be proclaimed. The determination respecting men-of-war has been the result of a communication received at Whitehall from the Foreign Office.

A pleasure-boat in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, the Bonnie Lassie, owned by Captain Benny, capsized in a puff of wind on Saturday last. Seeing the accident, Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P., who was out sailing, proceeded at once to the spot. Mr. Gwatkin, Miss Gwennap, and Captain Benny were taken out of the water dead. The other passengers were saved.

Owing to a long-continuing illness, Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, has been compelled to resign his appointment, which he has held for upwards of twenty years. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. Oakley, late secretary; while Mr. Alexander Forbes, late assistant secretary, is promoted to the secretaryship.

The executors of the late Marquis of Hastings have sold the collieries belonging to his Lordship's estate to his eldest sister, the Countess of Loudoun. The amount paid for them was about £170,000. These collieries, lying on the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire, between Burton-on-Trent and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, are of considerable extent. Her Ladyship is the owner of extensive coal-beds in the neighbourhood.

The want of a harbour of refuge at Torquay was shown in January, 1866, when a storm which swept along the south coast, driving shipwrecked vessels on the Torquay sands, caused dreadful loss of life. Sir L. Palk, M.P., the lord of the manor, undertook the construction of a harbour, and the whole of the works will cost £60,000. The harbour was opened on Saturday last. At the new promenade an address was presented to the hon. Baronet expressing the gratitude of the town at the liberality which had induced him at his sole expense and responsibility to undertake so large and important a work, which, it was believed, would considerably increase the attractions of Torquay. The harbour was then declared open. A public déjeuner to Sir L. Palk and the owners of the yachts in the harbour followed.

Princess Christian gave unusual éclat to the proceedings of the Worcestershire Archers at Madresfield Court, the seat of Earl Beauchamp, last week, by distributing the prizes to the fair and skilful competitors. First prizes were obtained by Mr. M. E. Vale and Miss Roys; second prizes by Mr. Whitmore Isaac and Miss L. Walcot. Miss Willis made the highest number of goals by a lady, and Colonel Norbury by a gentleman, and received two elegant prizes from the hands of the Princess, who also rewarded with like gifts the best goals of Miss K. Walcot and the Rev. W. Temple. An extra prize for score was presented to Miss H. Temple, the visitors' prizes being obtained by Mr. Gresley and Miss Fenton. The Royal Victoria Challenge prizes, shot for the same day by the Queen's Royal St. Leonards Archers, were won by Mrs. W. Butt (West Kent Society) and Mr. Everett (Royal Toxophilites).

The Duke of Cambridge, last week, reviewed the troops at Aldershot camp. The troops were divided into attacking and defending forces. The attacking force comprised two regiments of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, and ten regiments of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-General Scarlett. The defending force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and five regiments of infantry. General Lyson's force, as the enemy, was driven back towards Pirbright, the direction from which it advanced.—On Thursday the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, commanded by Colonels Fletcher and Moncrieff, left the Victoria-street Barracks, Windsor, and marched for Chobham in order to have a sham fight.—The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant and several other officers of the Horse Guards, arrived at Aldershot camp from London, yesterday week, and was present at a grand field-day and sham fight. The evolutions extended over some of the roughest of the country round Aldershot for several miles.—His Royal Highness, accompanied by a brilliant staff, held a review of the cavalry and horse artillery, on Saturday, at Aldershot. After the Duke had made an inspection of the different corps, the troops went through the evolutions of a divisional field-day. During some of the movements a series of splendid charges was executed in a manner that gave his Royal Highness considerable satisfaction.—A review field-day of the whole of the troops quartered at Chatham garrison was held, on Tuesday last, by Major-General J. L. Brownrigg, C.B., commanding the district, when the officers and men were put through an extended course of field manoeuvres.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have consented to be joint patrons of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Impostors who pretend to have lost limbs in some of the recent battles on the Continent have already made their appearance in the streets of London.

The President of the Poor-Law Board has nominated Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth to be manager of the West London School District, and he has accepted the appointment.

A fire broke out, on Tuesday morning, in a house at Rotherhithe; and, the flames spreading with rapidity, a man named Dinne, aged sixty, and his son, aged fourteen, who slept in an upper story, were burnt to death.

The City Press states that the late Assistant Judge Payne's executor, acting under the will, has distributed upwards of £400 among ragged schools, temperance societies, and other similar institutions, of which Mr. Payne was a warm patron.

About 336 adults, poor men and women, belonging to certain districts of the London City Mission, were conveyed by special train, on Thursday week, on the Midland Railway to Redliff station, where they were met by Mr. T. Bagnall, the Rev. Sir George Crawford, and others. The weather was delightful. The day was spent in the grounds of Mr. Bagnall. A good dinner and tea were provided, and all passed off well.

The medical schools in connection with the London hospitals will begin their winter sessions in October. At St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the session will commence on Saturday, the 1st, when the inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. Gascoven. King's College medical school will be opened on Monday, Oct. 3, with the introductory address by Professor Wood, F.R.C.S. At St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, the session will begin on Monday, Oct. 3, when the inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. Brodhurst. At St. Thomas's Hospital the session will commence on Monday, Oct. 3, when the address will be delivered by Dr. Jervis.

The annual summer flower show of the East London Floricultural Society, held near the Old Ford station of the Great Eastern Railway, was opened, on Monday, under the patronage of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Enfield, M.P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, M.P., and the local clergy and gentry. Though confessedly only an amateur show, it is one of a very high order, and speaks well for the high skill which it is acknowledged the inhabitants of the East-End have in the cultivation of flowers. The most remarkable feature of the show is the great variety of what used to be rare exotic plants, and all the contributions are raised within three miles of the show. The prize-winners were Messrs. Gerard, C. Enness, J. Enness, Stevenson, Wendon, Domorazak, and Howard, and Mr. C. Parker and Mr. Deacon were among those who exhibited excellent plants. The show closed, on Wednesday evening, with the prize distribution.

A special general court of the governors of the German Hospital was held, yesterday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—Baron Henry von Schroeder in the chair. The chairman said that a few months since a German nobleman, Baron Friedrich von Diergardt, had presented the hospital with £10,000, as a memorial of his late parents, who had always taken a great interest in the welfare of the hospital. The committee did not feel themselves justified in dealing with this sum without the sanction of the governors in full court, and hence the present court had been convened. Mr. C. A. Preller then moved—"That full power be hereby conferred upon the committee to invest the sum of £10,000, given to the hospital by Baron F. von Diergardt, of Viennese, in such stock, fund, or securities as they may deem advisable." Mr. D. Saton seconded the resolution, which, after some remarks from Dr. Walbaum, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ormsby, civil engineer, has written a long letter to the Standard respecting the water supply of London. He points out that, although there is plenty of water for common use in London, the source from which that supply is derived is so corrupted with unavoidable filth as to make it unfit for human consumption; and it is therefore necessary to overcome this difficulty by the discovery of an analytically pure source of supply. It appears that 100,000,000 gallons of water are consumed daily for all purposes, and, as the utmost that is required for drinking and cooking is 6,000,000 gallons per day, it is evident that if all the water that is used in London is to be filtered, it will be necessary to filter 94,000,000 gallons per diem more than is required, as well as to commit the absurdity of applying this filtered water to the purpose of flushing sewers, serving water-closets, watering streets, &c. He discusses at great length the report of the Royal Commissioners on this subject, and he advocates the adoption of the Salisbury Plain project, believing it to be the best that can be adopted by the ratepayers of London.

In the last report of the Thames Conservancy Board regret is expressed that the means placed at their disposal by Parliament have been insufficient for the execution of many works urgently required to perfect the navigation of the upper part of the river. The report adds that, in consideration of the difficulties experienced by several towns in disposing of their sewage, the conservators have, on various occasions, extended the time allowed for this purpose. They are of opinion that the period has now arrived when the provisions of the Act should be fully carried into effect. The accounts appended to the report show that the income of the year, chiefly from tolls, dues, and rents, amounted to £55,990; and in respect of the upper navigation £9525, including £5000, the contribution of the water companies. The conservators state that the pier at Hungerford, now called the Charing-cross Pier, has been completed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, but it has not been passed to the conservators in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1862, and this pier is now in the possession of the South-Eastern Railway Company; but the conservators are taking proceedings to obtain possession of it for the benefit of the public.

The inhabitants of the new borough of Bootle, recently a suburb of Liverpool, having resolved to build a new hospital for themselves, the Earl of Derby gave the site to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, and on Wednesday his Lordship, who was accompanied by the Countess and several other ladies, laid the first stone of the proposed building, and afterwards opened a fancy fair and flower show.

The committee of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers by the collision in the Channel some time since, in which the Normandy went down, met on Tuesday at Southampton, and decided that the £400 per annum, estimated produce of the subscribed capital invested, should be distributed in annuities to the widows of the men who perished, during fourteen years, and that each orphan, on arriving at the age of fourteen, should receive a sum of £20. The balance in hand at the end of fourteen years is to be divided among the surviving widows.



THE WAR: THE VALLEY OF THE MOSELLE AT METZ.



THE WAR: WOUNDED FRENCH PRISONERS FROM THE BATTLE OF WORTH ESCORTED BY BAVARIAN SOLDIERS.



THE WAR: PEASANT BURYING PARTY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF WORTH.

FINE ARTS.

The following is the official summary of the report of the Science and Art Department just published:—"The influence of the department throughout the United Kingdom is being extended year by year in a rapidly-increasing ratio, and the number of persons who have, during the year 1869, attended the schools, museums, and other institutions receiving aid from the Parliamentary vote are considerably greater than in any previous year; and it is especially satisfactory to observe that the number of persons receiving instruction in science applicable to industry has increased from 15,010 in 1868 to 21,500 in 1869, or upwards of 43 per cent. The number of individuals instructed in art has also increased from 123,562 to 157,198, or 27.2 per cent. At the Royal School of Mines there have been seventeen regular and ninety-three occasional students; at the Royal College of Chemistry, 136 students; at the Royal School of Naval Architecture there were forty; and at the Metallurgical Laboratory, 35. The evening lectures were attended by 1617 artisans and school teachers; and 253 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction. At the Royal College of Science, Ireland, there were 32 individual students; and 5773 persons attended the various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin. The attendance at the evening popular lectures, which were delivered in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art during the session 1868-9, was 1386. The total number of persons, therefore, who have received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department, is upwards of 187,000—a total exceeding that of the previous year by 41,300, or 28 per cent. This shows an increase in the rate of progress, as compared with that of the previous year, of 10 per cent—the numbers in 1868 having been nearly 18 per cent higher than in 1867. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh have been visited by 1,798,842 persons—showing an increase of 216,987 or upwards of 13.7 per cent, on the number in the preceding year, which was 1,581,855. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries and at the library of the Royal Dublin Society continues to exhibit a satisfactory progress; the numbers in 1869 having reached a total of 48,244, being 10,315, or 27 per cent, more than in 1868. The returns received of the number of visitors at various local art and industrial exhibitions, to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of upwards of 338,000, as against 290,000 in the previous year. The total aggregate increase, therefore, in the number of persons who have availed themselves of all the different means afforded by the department of obtaining instruction in science and art is upwards of 595,000, or 33.5 per cent on the number in 1868; the approximate totals being 1,775,400 in 1868, and 2,372,000 in 1869. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1869-70, exclusive of the vote for the geological survey, was £201,552, being £2851 more than in 1868. We are thus enabled to report to your Majesty that the beneficial influence of the department has been materially extended during the year 1869, while its expenditure has been proportionately less."

The annual return published by order of the House of Commons relating to the South Kensington Museum shows that the cost of buildings, including repairs of buildings and schools, from 1857 to 1860, was £41,127; the cost for 1869, to March 31, to which date the return is made up, under this head was £43,273, a higher amount than in any previous year. The total cost under this head from 1857 has been £306,372. The cost of arrangement is included with that of general management. This amounted, from 1857 to 1860, to £127,109; in 1869 to £86,520, also the highest amount for any year by about £12,000; the total cost of management for the whole period, £630,555. The amount expended in purchases of works of art and science, books, &c., was, from 1857 to 1860, £53,189; in 1861, £23,100; in 1869, £21,097; from 1857 to 1869, £224,873. The gifts for the whole period, exclusive of Sir Joseph Whitworth's £100,000 for scholarships, are estimated at £160,000; or, say, £260,000 in all. The estimated value of the loans to the exhibition is £300,000 yearly, for the last eight years. The contents of the special exhibition of 1862 were estimated to be worth above £2,000,000. In 1862 there were 1,241,369 visitors; in 1869, 1,043,651: total visitors, from 1857 to 1869, 9,056,818.

Up to the present time more than £50,000 has been spent on the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, and a further sum of about £16,000 has been raised in little more than a month to ensure the completion of the restorations.

The building of the art-schools which are to be erected in connection with London University College, in conformity with the provisions of the Slade bequest, is to be proceeded with without delay. The election of the Slade Professor is expected to take place in November next.

It is stated that the Hay collection of Egyptian Antiquities will shortly be exhibited to the public in the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace.

It is proposed to erect an ornamental drinking-fountain at Crawley in memory of the late Mark Lemon.

The Hon. Norman Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester, laid, on Monday, the foundation-stone of the New British Schools, to be built in that city.

The money remitted in a year to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "by sundry persons for conscience sake" (as the finance accounts phrase it) is decreasing in amount. In the financial year 1867-8 it was £4688, in 1868-9 it declined to £4194, in 1869-70 it has been only £3933.

The appointment of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to be honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India was gazetted on Tuesday; as were also the appointments of Sir Henry Barkly to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Mr. W. F. Robinson to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Adams, the publisher of *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, states, in order to remove misapprehension, that the *visas* to passports which are now absolutely indispensable are those of France, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey; and, under existing circumstances, those of Belgium, Switzerland, and Portugal would be desirable, although in peaceable times the latter are never required.

Mr. Weaver, the general manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, writes to say that the cable, familiarly known as the 1866 cable, the property of that company, which was broken in two places, has been successfully repaired, and is now in perfect working order. The latter breakage having occurred near a spot where the cable had been damaged on two previous occasions, it was thought advisable to shift it, and this portion of the cable has been relaid in a safer position. It is hoped that this operation will prevent the recurrence of these accidents. The repair of these faults has been effected by the company's own staff, in the new screw-steamer Robert Lowe, Captain James Blackrock.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The celebration which commenced in the cathedral on Tuesday morning is the 147th meeting of the three choirs of Hereford and the neighbouring cities of Gloucester and Worcester; at which places these festivals are held in yearly alternation. Originally instituted as meetings of the choristers for practice and improvement in the performance of service music and anthems, the festivals soon assumed a larger musical importance, and a definite charitable purpose in aid of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses, which benevolent object they have greatly served, the collections having for many years past averaged about £1100. The receipts from sale of tickets have generally fallen short of the expenses, the balance being made up by the stewards, whose number has been gradually increased, in order to lessen the loss—which, however, has much diminished in recent years, and at the last festival (in 1867) was replaced by an unprecedented surplus of nearly £150. On the present occasion the deficit, if any, will be subdivided among sixty-one stewards, at the head of the list, as president, being the name of the Right Hon. Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The large sums which have annually been devoted to the charitable purposes of the festivals of the three choirs are derived from contributions at the doors of the cathedral, and subsequent donations. At the last Hereford festival these reached the unparalleled amount of upwards of £1300.

The preparations for the present festival have been on the same ample scale of those of recent years, the orchestra having numbered upwards of sixty instrumentalists, with Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. Dando, and Mr. W. H. Hill, as principal first violins, and consisting chiefly of eminent members of the opera band. The chorus of course included the members of the three choirs, who were reinforced by various local choral societies and by choristers from Bradford, London, and other places. The solo singers were Mdle. Titiens, Madame Sinico, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Miss Marion Severn; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The arrangements of the festival and the general direction of the performances have again rested with Mr. G. Townshend Smith, organist of the cathedral, whose energy and enthusiasm in these arduous duties have been exercised with similar efficiency on several past occasions. In accordance with a long-standing custom, the organists of each of the three cities alternately act in that capacity, as conductor, and as accompanying pianist at the festival performances. In this instance, as already said, Mr. Townshend Smith conducted—the organ having been presided at by Mr. Done (of Gloucester), with the exception of its occupancy on the first evening by Dr. Wesley (of Worcester), who officiated as accompanist at the evening miscellaneous concerts.

The festival opened, on Tuesday morning, with a performance of "Elijah" in the cathedral, where a full choral service had previously been held, with a sermon, in special reference to the occasion, preached by the Rev. Dr. Jebb, who delivered an able discourse, based on Psalm lxxviii. 5.

Of so well-known an oratorio as "Elijah" it is not necessary now to say anything in characterisation; it will suffice to record its generally efficient performance on this occasion, when the beauty and sublimity of the music were rendered especially impressive by the sanctity of the building in which the work was given. That the solos were effectively sung may be inferred from the names of the singers, who have so often been heard in the same music. Mdle. Titiens, in "Hear ye, Israel," and, with Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Patey, in the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes;" Miss E. Wynne in the great scene of the resuscitation of the widow's son, in the duet with chorus, "Lord, bow thine ear"—well seconded by Miss Marion Severn—and in incidental recitatives; Madame Patey, in the principal contralto air, "Oh, rest in the Lord;" Mr. Santley, in the all-important and prominent solo music of the Prophet; Mr. Montem Smith and Mr. Vernon Rigby, respectively in the tenor airs, "If, with all your hearts" and "Then shall the righteous," were all highly successful. The short contralto solo, "Woe unto them," was assigned to Miss Marion Severn, who gave it with unaffected expression. The noble choruses and the elaborate orchestral accompaniments were throughout efficiently rendered, and produced a sublime effect in the beautiful Gothic temple in which they were heard.

The second performance took place on Tuesday evening in the cathedral, this being the first instance of the building being used for festival purposes otherwise than in the daytime. The programme on this occasion comprised the two first parts of Haydn's "Creation" and Mr. Joseph Barnby's sacred idyll "Rebekah." The former graceful and beautiful, but scarcely sublime, work was very well given in its several aspects—solo, choral, and instrumental—the executants in the first respect having been Mdle. Titiens, Madame Sinico, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. L. Thomas. Mr. Barnby's work was noticed in this journal on its first production at one of the oratorio concerts in London, in May last. Although on the present occasion there could be no applause, as when previously performed in a secular building, it was evident that several of the movements were heard, as before, with much pleasure, particularly the air and chorus "Who shall be fleetest," the solo brilliantly sung by Mdle. Titiens. The other solos were effectively given by Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. L. Thomas, both of whom were engaged in the first performance of the work in London, when Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang the soprano solos. The programme of Wednesday morning's performance was of ample dimensions, comprising Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Prodigal Son," Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Mr. Sullivan's clever work, with its ingenious instrumentation, has more than once been commented on—first in reference to its production at last year's Worcester festival (for which it was especially composed), and afterwards on its repetition in London. Again, on this occasion, its refinement of style, artistic construction, and rich orchestral writing were agreeably apparent; and the solos derived full effect from the excellent singing of Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. The first, and unquestionably the best of Spohr's three great oratorios, has so much of florid beauty in style, and masterly power and finish in structure and handling, that it will always charm a refined taste and satisfy an instructed judgment; in those respects, however, it may fail to fulfil the highest requirements of its awful subject. Spohr's early training was not in that severe school which is the only sufficient basis for sacred composition; hence his religious and his secular music have frequently too much in common—portions of his operas, "Zemire und Azor" and "Jessonda," might have belonged to his oratorios, and vice versa. The performance of "The Last Judgment" was generally satisfactory—the dignified overture to the first part, and the equally elaborate symphony to the second, having been finely played by the orchestra; and the principal vocal solos were well sung by Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. L. Thomas. As usual, the fine dramatic chorus, "Destroyed is Babylon;" the impressive quartet, "Blessed are the Departed"—the latter,

perhaps, the most purely religious movement Spohr ever wrote; and the duet, "Forsake me not" (beautifully sung by Miss Wynne and Mr. M. Smith) were among the most effective pieces.

Mozart's Twelfth Mass, according to Novello's edition (numbered as the second and the seventh in German editions), although pronounced by those trustworthy authorities Otto Jahn and Von Köchel to be of doubtful genuineness, has so much bright melodious beauty, such clear freedom of style, and masterly instrumentation, that it is difficult to believe it the production of any other composer—its florid and almost theatrical character, being similar to that of the Church music which Mozart produced at Salzburg, in compliance with the volatile taste of his arbitrary and unappreciative patron the Archbishop. Although in style utterly opposed to the severe and solemn tone which usually characterises Protestant service music, this mass, whether or no it be Mozart's, must always charm by its genial grace and beauty. That it was well given on this occasion may readily be supposed from the good qualities of band and chorus already referred to and the names of the principal solo singers—Madame Sinico, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. L. Thomas.

Of the evening concerts, and of the remaining morning performances, we must speak next week.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. N. Harrison, who held the office of president of the Sacred Harmonic Society since its foundation, in 1832, and contributed much towards the advancement of that institution by his zeal and business talents.

THE THEATRES.

On Monday the Gaiety reopened, when four pieces of a musical character were performed. There was a considerable audience, and the entertainment gave abundant satisfaction; certainly there was a pervading air of elegance which lent a charm to everything that was attempted, together with laudable evidence of a determination to please on the part of the management. The four pieces were all of a light texture, but their variety was unquestionable. The evening's amusements commenced with a ballet of action invented and arranged by Herr Charles Carle, called "La Dame aux Camelias," in which the inventor and his daughter represented the principal characters of the lady and François her lover. They were supported by an excellent corps de ballet. Mdle. Emma Carle is a dancer of great merit, and many of her poses were striking and remarkably graceful. They are from Niblo's theatre, New York, and well sustained the reputation which they had earned there from Transatlantic critics. We had next one of Planché's elegant pieces, under the title of "Peter Spyk," for the purpose of introducing to us an Anglo-Dutch comedian in the title-role, who has also been gathering laurels in the New World. This gentleman is Mr. Morris, and his endeavour appeared to be directed to showing how phlegmatic Peter was "in outward act and compliment externe," while within his volcanic heart the fires of love were burning. This apparent coldness, perhaps, was overdone; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Morris has cultivated a thoroughly artistic style and represents the character in a conscientious manner. Certainly, he makes no concession to popularity. Miss Annie Tremaine, as Gertrude, was vivacious and charming, and sang with skill and effect. The great piece of the evening, however, was Adolphe Adam's comic opera of "Dolly," for which a special company has been engaged, consisting of Madame Florence Lancia, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. J. D. Stoye. With artists like these the thing was thoroughly well done. Dolly is the name of a toy invented by an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, Cornelius (Mr. A. Cook)—the effigy of a young lady, to which he seeks to give animation by resorting to magic, intending her, when rendered vital, for his booby son, Jonathan (Mr. Stoye). His nephew and apprentice, Franz Millar (Mr. Cummings), plays him a trick, and substitutes his sweetheart Dorothy, a young milliner, for the toy (Madame Lancia), who forthwith perpetrates many extravagances to escape from the attentions of Jonathan. A fine scene ensues, in which Madame Lancia exhibits all the resources of her cultivated talent, and commands unanimous applause. The music throughout is pleasing and characteristic, and there can be little doubt of its proving attractive. The last piece of the evening is a musical extravaganza, by Offenbach, entitled "Trombalcazar," in which a travelling company of comedians is mistaken for a troop of banditti by a silly innkeeper, who brags of his valour, but shows the white feather in the presence of danger. Mr. Stoye acted the part with humour, and was well assisted by Miss Constance Loseby, Mr. J. Maclean, and Mr. E. Perrini, who did their best to caricature certain stage situations; but the affair is sadly wanting in substantial interest.

The Alfred Theatre opened, on Saturday, under a new lessee, Mr. Robert Hales, who seems, if we may judge from his opening pieces, to intend a series of melodramatic performances. "Alone in the Pirate's Lair," one of Mr. C. Hazlewood's dramas, took the lead in the entertainment, and was sustained in the usual demonstrative style. It was accompanied by some good scenery, but much of the costumery was in bad taste. We should have been better pleased if a higher effort had been made in a theatre which can boast of having been managed by Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Wallack—whose example, we think, might be followed with advantage.

The authorities at Dublin have at length determined to suppress the processions and band-playing in the streets which have of late multiplied to an intolerable extent. These demonstrations have generally been made on Sunday, and for purposes which are quite understood. On Sunday Waterford showed its sympathy with France by lighting bonfires and by displays of the national green. A large crowd collected in the streets, and the police were stoned in attempting to disperse it.

Sir H. Parkes writes to the Foreign Office, under date of June 6, that he has lately made an excursion across the great plain of Yeddo, first nearly one hundred miles north and then about the same distance west; the journey occupying seventeen days and exceeding 300 miles; and that he found the early grain crops giving promise of a good harvest, and that the silk-growers, judging from the circumstances then observable, anticipated a favourable out-turn to the industry of the present season. The report of Mr. Adams on silk culture and a Government notification on the diseases of the silkworm and on silk culture have been circulated widely among the silk-growing population, and they have been called on to note their observations on a number of points in order that a report upon them may be published by the Government for general guidance. A considerable interest has been awakened as to the improvement of this industry. Sir H. Parkes received marked civility through his journey; the friendly disposition of the people and the attentions of the Government officers were all he could desire; and, as far as he could observe, the general order and tranquillity of the country was complete.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

During the early part of last week no improvement took place in the wretched sport we have been favoured with ever since the conclusion of the Sussex fortnight. We had another of the interminable Bromley meetings, and there was nothing worth noting at Lichfield, except that The Boy scored about his seventh successive victory, and that Siderolite was again sent "pot-hunting," which seems hardly a fit occupation for a Goodwood Cup winner. At Stockton, however, there was some really good and interesting racing. At first sight Caradoc would appear to be a very superior colt, as he galloped right away from Mlle. de Malloe, who, on the following day, ran King of the Forest to a short head at only weight for sex. Too much value must not be attached to this performance, as Mr. Merry's Derby colt must be suffering from the results of overwork, and, in addition to this, is said not to have been thoroughly wound up for Stockton, in anticipation of a bloodless victory. Agility and Falkland played the third game of the rubber in the Zetland Biennial, and the filly won it very easily. Stanley once more disgraced himself in the Great Northern Leger; and, as Torreador could not beat a roarer like Barrier over this mile and a half, he must be a bold man indeed who will back him for the "white ribbon," even at the longest of long odds. We fear there is little doubt that Pretender has turned roarer, but, with Johnny Osborne's patient handling, he nearly succeeded in giving Toison d'Or 10 lb. over two miles. The Derby winner has not won a single race since this same meeting last year, when he beat Islam in such a shuffling manner.

The York Tuesday was fully worthy of the prestige of Knivesmire. In the Zetland Stakes Ptarmigan showed himself quite capable of staying a mile, and reversed his recent running with Star and Garter in a very signal manner; but we do not attach much importance to the latter's defeat, as he must have run eight or nine races during the present month. Such a field as started for the Yorkshire Oaks was alone almost sufficient to stamp the meeting as a success, and Gertrude's victory must have been very sweet to the ring. Fragrance, who had never run before, received 7 lb. from the winner, and was at once unceremoniously dismissed from the St. Leger quotations. Of the remainder, we fancy that Gamos, despite her Epsom victory, is only moderate; Frivolity ran like a non-stayer; while Lady of Lyons has not been herself since Goodwood, and will show very different form on another occasion. Tullibardine completely squandered a very moderate field over half a mile; and then Mlle. de Mailloir performed so badly that King of the Forest's Stockton running looks worse than ever. The decisive victory of Normanby over The Champion at two miles did not improve his position in the St. Leger betting as much as might have been expected; but people are beginning to find out that, with only two or three starters, a long race is very seldom true run.

On Wednesday Tullibardine showed unsuspected staying powers, as he gave Digby Grand 3 lb. over five furlongs and beat him as he liked; and the value of this performance was much enhanced by the result of the very next race, for which Digby Grand came in first, though conceding 11 lb. to Queen of the Gipsies. The Ebor Handicap proves Paganini to be a thoroughly good horse, as, in spite of his 9 st. 4 lb., he won very cleverly indeed. It is no small feat to win two such important handicaps as the Goodwood Stakes and the Ebor, carrying the top weight in each; and, contrary to general opinion, Mr. Smith acted wisely in refusing a long price for the horse after his first victory. His defeat at Deauville seemed to put out his chance at York, and he started at a long price. Lord Hawthorn (7 st. 11 lb.) moved much more freely after the recent rain; and Blandford (5 st. 10 lb.) must have made the layers of 100 to 1 feel very uncomfortable.

The war has completely put a stop to racing in France and on the Continent generally, where all the meetings are postponed *sine die*. It appears that the English turf is not to escape scatheless, for the sale of Count Lagrange's stud is advertised for Sept. 5. The loss of the "blue and red sleeves" will be severely felt, but we must hope that it will only be temporary. Several of the animals—and notably Général, Mortemer, Trocadero, and Gladiateur—will excite a great deal of competition; and we may safely prophesy that the last named will find his way to Middle Park.

Colonel Towneley hardly realised as much as had been expected by the sale of his stud; but it must be remembered that his most celebrated brood mares were very old, while the yearlings, chiefly young Kettledrums and Breadalbanes, were not up to much. The former sire, a great horse on the turf and a great failure at the stud, only made 550 gs.; while had he been disposed of immediately on the termination of his racing career, the hundreds might have been thousands. Breadalbane, "the impostor," as he was always called because he did not beat Gladiateur (what a number of "impostors" there were in 1865!), seems looking up again; and as he has grown into a very fine specimen of a sire, and is a wonderfully well-bred horse, he was not dear at the 1650 gs. which Mr. Blenkiron gave for him; though, as that gentleman owns Blair Athol, we were rather surprised at his purchasing an own brother to him. Ellermire, the dam of Elland, with a bay colt by Breadalbane, also went to Middle Park for 400 gs., which was the highest price realised for any brood mare. Tuesday's sales at York were very dull; only a few lots changed hands, and all these at very low prices, except a bay filly by the sire of King of the Forest from the dam of Perth, for which Joseph Dawson had to pay 520 gs. Buyers were equally apathetic on Wednesday, and only a very few lots changed hands; and, though the Rawcliffe Company got rid of seven yearlings, it was at ruinously low prices.

The victory of Notts over Kent was a foregone conclusion; it was dearly purchased, as Daft ricked his leg so badly that he will be laid up for some little time. Butler, a Nottinghamshire colt, gave promise of unusual excellence, as he rattled up 60 runs, in fine style, by some very free hitting. Thanks principally to Jupp, who made 37 and 65; and to Anstead, who took ten wickets, and is a very valuable addition to the eleven, Surrey scored its fourth successive victory—beating Sussex by 14 runs. Charlwood put together 47 and 17 for his county, but no other large score was run up. The match between the "Gentlemen of the North and South," which ended in a draw, owing to the game terminating at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, has seldom been surpassed for huge scoring. For the former Mr. Hornby with 103, and Mr. Beevor with 59, were the principal contributors; while Messrs. W. G. Grace, I. D. Walker, and G. F. Grace, with 77, 179, and 189 respectively, ran up the southern total to 482—one of the largest innings of the season. Owing to the reprehensible waste of time which takes place in nearly all great matches, the United North v. United South was drawn, greatly in favour of the latter, who had eight wickets to fall and only 33 runs to get. Mr. Grace, Pooley, and Jupp batted well; and Southern and Willsher did their usual execution with the ball.

THE AGITATION IN PARIS.

In the last weekly letter of our Paris Correspondent some account was given of the desperate attack made by an armed party of the Red Republicans, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., to seize the barrack or station-house of the pompiers, a half-military corps of town firemen, in the suburb of Villette. An illustration of this lamentable affair is given in one of our Engravings. It appears that a dozen of the pompiers had been left in charge of the station, in which was a store of rifles and cartridges for about 150 men; and the object of the attack was to get hold of these weapons. The police had discovered, within two or three days previous, the existence of a Red-Republican conspiracy at Villette. Cases of revolvers and daggers had been seized, with several red flags, and some written documents showing a plan for cutting off the troops in the detached forts around Paris. It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when a band of sixty or eighty men, armed with daggers and revolvers, came to the pompiers' barrack. They halted before the door, and shouted out "Vive la République!" The officer in command perceived the situation at once, and shouted out to the few men left, "Shut the door and load your muskets." He then went out to the assailants and asked them what they wanted. "We want to proclaim the Republic; give up your firearms and march with us to the Corps Législatif," was the reply. The officer tried to *pour-parler*, to gain time for the police to arrive; but they were up to his plan, and cut matters short by declaring that they would take the arms themselves, and, suddenly drawing their revolvers from under their blouses, opened fire with them. A fight then ensued, but at the first sound of firearms the sergents-de-ville arrived from the Rue Tanger. Still, their position was most critical, for they had only their swords to depend upon, and it was a matter of great emergency to prevent the ruffians from obtaining possession of the muskets in the barrack. Fortunately, the commissary of police did not lose his presence of mind, but called upon the bystanders for help. This was given with a will; and, after a fierce struggle, victory began to declare itself in favour of the law, and the ruffians were obliged to retreat. The moment they saw they were outnumbered they bolted in every direction, throwing away their arms. Many of them have been arrested by the gendarmes. The conflict was very serious. One of the pompiers was killed, whilst a corporal was wounded three times. A gendarme was also killed, as well as a poor little girl, six years of age, in her mother's arms; and three of the policemen were severely wounded. The cavalry of the National Guard arrived shortly, and order was re-established. The populace were led to believe that this ferocious outbreak, which was probably a continuation of that headed by M. Gustave Flourens at Belleville some months ago, when M. Rochefort was arrested, had been instigated by the Prussian Government. An eager hunt after Prussian spies and secret agents was commenced in all quarters of Paris. Several Germans, or foreigners who were suspected of being Germans, were hustled and beaten while quietly strolling on the Boulevards, or sitting in front of the cafés and restaurants. One of these disagreeable incidents affords the subject of an illustration. The usual termination of such brawls was that the gendarmes took the obnoxious person into custody in order to save him from the violence of the mob, and then released him after a brief examination.

The movement of military preparations in Paris has gone on increasing. The walls are covered with official placards calling out, in one shape or other, almost the whole able-bodied population of Paris. First, there is the entire contingent of 1870, raised suddenly from 90,000 to 140,000. Then there is the whole of the Garde National Mobile, or National Guards liable to be sent to the frontier, which only eight out of the twenty-two divisions into which France is divided had yet been summoned to join. Also, the Garde National Sedentaire, or National Guards not liable to be sent to the frontier, but which, agreeable to the proposition of M. Jules Favre, are to be once more organised all over the country in their original and most extensive form, embracing all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and fifty who are not called out on other service. Besides the above, all old soldiers, not married or widowers without children, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, are summoned at once to rejoin either their old corps or another, at their option; the non-commissioned officers to be restored to their rank as required. Free companies, again, or volunteer skirmishing corps, of "old soldiers"—though one hardly sees where they are to come from, are just announced, by fresh placards, to be in the course of formation; one of the chief places of enrolment being the courtyard of the Palace of the Elysée. With all these enrolments going on, with the march of regular troops from different provinces hurrying through the town, bands of Gardes Mobiles, volunteers, and National Guards receiving their accoutrements—all formalities being swept away under the exigencies of the moment, and arms put into the hands of almost every man who demands them, on the bare production of a certificate of good character from some functionary—with all this soldiering going forward, the capital wears almost the appearance of a vast camp. The calling out of the young Garde Mobile, youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, seems to be the hardest trial for the population. They are mainly composed of the class which has just escaped the conscription by drawing a good number. They are all, therefore, strictly civilians, following civil occupations. It is difficult to imagine anything more unmilitary than their appearance, as they trudge along awkwardly in their stiff, new uniforms, encumbered with knapsack, camp-kettles, accoutrements, and full campaigning equipment. Large numbers of them have been sent to the camp at Châlons for instruction; but others are drilled in Paris. A few mixed squads of old soldiers and raw recruits, some of them in diverse uniforms, others wearing the ordinary dress of bourgeois or artisans, but with their black coats taken off for the exercise, might be seen under instruction in the courtyard of the Louvre, while many spectators, ladies, nursemaids, and children, looked on at the unusual performance.

The agony of the suspense and grief, which Paris has endured since the defeats of the French army began, is such as must engage the sympathy of every visitor. It was profoundly felt by the daily congregation in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, where the Empress took her little son, on the eve of his departure for the campaign, to pray for the Emperor's success and safety. The day consecrated to the Assumption of the Virgin, Monday, the 15th inst., was the day which has, since the establishment of the Empire, been celebrated for the Fête Napoleon. On account of the position of the country, the Napoleon festival was not celebrated this year; but the festival of the Church, as a day of obligation, was duly honoured. In Notre Dame des Victoires there was high mass, and a sermon was preached by the Abbé Tournemine, which naturally referred to the present crisis. He concluded by telling his hearers to put their whole trust in Mary the Mother of God as their only hope; "she is the real Saviour of France." The church was very full, and was filled every day afterwards while the octave of the Assumption was being celebrated. The altar of Notre Dame des Victoires was blazing

with the lights of many candles, which were the offerings of the worshippers, a large number of whom were always to be found before the shrine. "At this hour of peril," says our correspondent, "many a prayer is uttered here. The mother may be seen in silent devotion, for she has sons in the battle; the young and fair are here seeking protection for those they love; children bring candles to the altar as an offering for their parent; the young soldier comes to make his vows before seeking the field of victory; and men well up in years, whose figure and bearing tell you they are old soldiers, come, with sorrow in their hearts, to pray that the arms of France may once more prosper."

LAW AND POLICE.

We regret to announce the death, on Tuesday, of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, who for twenty-two years filled the distinguished post of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. John F. Millar, the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, has retired, after twenty-seven years' service, on his full allowance of £2000 per annum. The vacancy has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. William Haslitt, the senior Registrar of the court.

We learn from the solicitors for the acting executor of the late Marquis of Hastings that the whole of his debts have been paid in full under the order of the Court of Chancery, with interest at 4 per cent. Some few creditors have not been able to attend in time; but their cheques are ready and can be received in November.

A commercial traveller named Brown was awarded £550, at the Leeds Assizes, on Monday, for injuries received on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and the widow of Mr. W. Armitage, carpet manufacturer, obtained £1800 for the loss of her husband on the Midland Railway.

An ex-Wesleyan missionary named Powell died recently at Keighley, and left the whole of his property, £20,000, to missionary societies. The relatives disputed the will. The case was tried at Leeds on Tuesday, and the will confirmed.

Four persons were summoned before the magistrates at Leeds, on Tuesday, for refusing to have their children vaccinated. One of the defendants, a chemist named Toulson, was summoned for the thirteenth time. All the defendants were ordered to comply with the Act and to pay costs.

There was an extraordinary conflict of testimony in an action which was tried by the Lord Chief Baron, at the Leeds Assizes, on Thursday week. The plaintiff, an artisan named Worthington, alleged that he and his wife arrived at the Dewsbury station of the London and North-Western Railway about ten o'clock on the night of March 27. The carriage in which they were stopped short of the platform. The plaintiff's wife tried to get out, and fell with her head against the platform. She was seriously injured by the fall, a miscarriage ensued, and she was for some time in such a state of health as to be unable to perform domestic duties. She declared that she had never had a miscarriage before. She stated that a porter named Wright was there and helped her up, and also a clerk named Richardson. The defence was that the claim was a fraudulent one. Witnesses were called to prove that the plaintiff and his wife did not arrive by the train referred to at all. They arrived by the train at seven o'clock. Richardson was not there; it was his "Sunday off." Wright did not help her up. The station-master Fox saw her open the door, and saw her fall, and helped her up, as did also the guard and another person. She said, "There was nothing the matter, she was only a bit shook." Two persons also stated that they had been with the wife on two previous occasions when she had a miscarriage. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

In an action which was tried, last week, in the Wakefield County Court, the defendant was a small farmer, the head or representative of a numerous family of the same name (Hartley), who fancy themselves entitled to lauded property in the West Riding, and cash supposed to be lying unclaimed at the Bank of England, together estimated at upwards of £3,000,000 in value. It is impossible to make out the merits of their case. Mr. Blackburn, of Leeds, solicitor, was first engaged to conduct the research on behalf of the Hartleys in 1815; but, being shortly afterwards tried and executed for forgery, the matter languished for a time. The matter has been taken up again, and some seventy members of twenty different families are making weekly contributions to a fund of which Isaac Hartley is the treasurer. Church floors and boards have been torn up, and gravestones overturned in the search for evidence, and notices have actually been served upon the present occupants of the land to restore their possessions to the rightful owners—in fact, so sanguine are the claimants, that they have actually given orders for the purchase of an immense safe in which to deposit the golden treasure until it can be divided amongst the different families.

The Ramsgate magistrates were occupied last Saturday in hearing a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Hodgson, postmaster of that town, against Mr. Edward Welby Pugin, the architect. Mr. Hodgson had acted as agent for Mr. Pugin, and a dispute arose respecting a sum of £800. In letters addressed to a solicitor at Margate, Mr. Pugin stigmatised the prosecutor as a rogue, a thief, and a felon, besides applying other language of a damaging character respecting him. The Bench committed Mr. Pugin for trial, but admitted him to bail.

A young Spaniard, twenty years of age, named Antonio B. Agacio, was arrested at Lytham, on a charge of robbing his father of £2300. He absconded in May last with a young woman, whom he subsequently married, and has since been chased by detectives through France and Spain, back to England, from London to Windermere, to Preston, and finally to Lytham, where he was captured. When seized, he struggled violently to get hold of two loaded revolvers which his wife was going to hand to him. £2000 was found in his possession. He was brought before the Liverpool magistrates, but the father refused to make any further charge than saying that his son did not deny his guilt, and had given no explanation. On Wednesday week he was committed for trial, together with his alleged accomplices, Helen, his wife, and Haufmann Spier, her brother.

Thomas Twinn, aged eight, committed suicide, at Chelmsford, on Monday. He deliberately walked into the Chelmsford and Maldon Navigation River, while his brother, aged ten, stood quietly by and watched him drowning. The boys had been gleaming corn, and their mother had threatened to thrash them for laziness.

The execution of the sentence of death passed upon John Carpenter Carver, at the recent Surrey Assizes, for the murder of his wife, has been respited, on the recommendation of the learned Judge before whom he was tried.

Patrick Durr, who murdered his wife, at Manchester, by strangling her with a rope, was yesterday week committed for trial on a verdict by a Coroner's jury of "Wilful murder."

DISTURBANCES AT PARIS.



ARREST OF A SUPPOSED PRUSSIAN SPY ON THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.



RED REPUBLICAN CONSPIRATORS ATTACKING THE FIREMEN'S STATION AT BELLEVILLE.



THE WAR: FIRST BATTLE NEAR METZ, AT PANGE.



THE WAR: PARIS RECRUITS DRILLING IN THE LOUVRE.

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay gives an account of what has been done by the English society with the contributions intrusted to them for aiding the sick and wounded. There is, it appears, a great demand for surgeons, and there are now twenty English gentlemen serving in equal proportions with the French and German armies. The surgeons have given their services gratuitously, but the committee give to each £1 per day, partly to pay their expenses and partly to enable them to procure for their patients such comforts as are not to be found in a military hospital. The engagements thus entered into by the committee extend to £600 per month; and if they should determine to increase their donations to the wounded through their surgeons they may add as much again to that sum. The committee continue to receive constant applications for surgeons; and if it be true, as they are told on good authority, that 8000 wounded French are now in the German hospitals, it is impossible to say when they will be able to cease sending relief. The medical men have drawn attention to the probability of pestilence and cholera breaking out among the wounded from the overcrowded state of the hospitals, especially along the German frontier, where, owing to the neutrality of Luxemburg, the wounded can only be conveyed to Aix-la-Chapelle by a route of three days, whereas a few hours would suffice if they could pass through Luxemburg. The committee are in direct communication with the French and German aid societies, to ascertain what should be sent out to arrest the additional horror of pestilence in the hospitals. "Condy's Fluid" has been liberally placed at their disposal, and they are sending it off freely. £500 has been sent to the Aid Society at Paris, and a similar sum to Berlin. £2000 has been spent in the purchase of goods of various kinds, which may be classed under the head of water-proofing, this expression covering a large number of articles. £800 has been laid out in surgical instruments. A letter of credit for £200 has been given to the society's chief representative at Paris, Dr. Frank, and a similar sum to Dr. Mayo, in Germany. The committee have spent nothing on linen, lint, bandages, shirts, and such like hospital necessities, their requirements in this respect being provided by the liberal contributions which pass through the ladies committee.

The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery are going through a course of instruction in the Morse system of flag telegraphy on Woolwich-common.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets have been in a depressed state throughout the week, and the quotations, in most instances, have exhibited symptoms of weakness. The downward movement, however, has received a check from the reduction of 3 per cent in the Bank rate; but this favourable change has failed to influence the markets to any material extent, and business has been confined within very moderate limits. Pending the result of the great battle which it is believed will shortly take place in the neighbourhood of Paris, transactions for the moment are almost entirely suspended. Much anxiety is felt as to the future course of events on the Continent. Now that the French army has withdrawn from Châlons, and is falling back upon Paris, it is very evident that a crisis is at hand, as the Prussians are closely following. Therefore, we may shortly hear of an engagement, on the issue of which will in a great measure depend the duration of hostilities. Consols have been dull, at 91½ to 91¾ for delivery, and 91¼ to 91½ for September; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ to 91½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 110 to 111; and India Bonds, 8s. to 10s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request, at drooping prices.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been dull, and a general reduction has taken place in prices. The principal fall has been in Great Western, in consequence of the dividend being 1 per cent less than was expected. Other stocks have ruled lower, in sympathy: Metropolitan, 63½ to 64; Caledonian, 73½ to 74; Brighton, 28½ to 29; South Eastern, 68½ to 69; Great Northern, 120 to 122; Ditto A, 125½ to 130; Great Eastern, 34½ to 34¾; North-Western, 126½ to 127; Midland, 126½ to 127; Great Western, 66½ to 67; and North-Eastern, 123 to 140. Lombards, 154 to 155.

The Foreign Bond market has been in a dull state, and the fluctuations have been mostly adverse. Brazilian, 1865, 90 to 92; Peruvian, 1865, 84 to 86; Egyptian, 1863, 72½ to 73; Ditto Nine per Cents, 95 to 96; Spanish, 1867, 26 to 26½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 25¾; Turkish, 1865, 62 to 63; Ditto Five per Cents, 41½ to 41¾; Ditto, 1869, 53½ to 54½; Mexican, 13½ to 14; United States Five-Twenty, 1892, Bonds, 87 to 87½; Ditto, 1893, 86 to 86½; Erie Shares, 17 to 17½; and Illinois Central, 105 to 107.

Bank Shares have been tolerably steady in value, but the demand for them has not been active. In Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has been only moderate. At a meeting of the shareholders of the European Bank (Limited), it was agreed to terminate the liquidation and form a new company, to purchase all the remaining assets from the liquidators, at the price of £150,000, of which £75,000 will be represented by a first issue of £25,000 fully paid shares of £3 each, and £75,000 by 6 per cent debentures. The present total indebtedness of the undertaking, including liquidation expenses, is about £170,000. The liquidators have made a call of £3 per share, which it is anticipated will realise £75,000, thus reducing the obligations of the bank to £95,000. It is understood that the directors are willing to compromise the Chancery suits against them by the payment of £20,000. The outstanding assets are chiefly on the Continent, and their yearly realisation has been checked by the war. A committee was appointed to carry out the proposed arrangement, which has been initiated by Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., at the desire of several large shareholders.

At a meeting of the Mediterranean Hotel Company (Limited), the balance of profit and loss was stated at £1474, and a dividend of 4 per cent was declared. To provide for the settlement of the architect's claims, amounting to £604, the directors have made a call of 10s. per share on those shares upon which £9 10s. has already been called up. Against this call the dividend will be a set off, leaving 2s. 5d. to be paid.

A further reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank rate has taken place, making the official minimum 4 per cent. In the general market capital has been plentiful and cheap, owing to the limited demand for accommodation. Three months' paper has been negotiated at 3½ per cent. On the Continent the money markets have been unsettled, and the quotations have been almost nominal.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been extensive. There has not been much inquiry for export, and large additions have been made to the stock in the Bank. As regards the exchanges, there has been a strong

demand for short Paris bills; otherwise, no feature has been noticed.

It is stated that the North German loan of £15,000,000 recently subscribed for at 88, has advanced to 7 premium on the Berlin Bourse.

At a meeting of the submarine Telegraph Company, the report of the directors was adopted, the dividend agreed to being at the rate of 6½ per cent.

The report of the directors of the North and South-Western Junction Railway Company shows an available balance of £307, out of which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent is recommended.

A telegram received from Hong-Kong says that the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation states that the result of the last half year, to June 30, will give the usual dividend of 12 per cent per annum, and shows a surplus of 100,000 dollars, to be carried forward.

The dividend on Great Western Railway Stock for the half year has been announced at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, leaving about £15,000 to be carried forward.

The report of the Mutual Tontine (Westminster Chambers) Association (Limited), to be presented on Sept. 6, recommends an interim dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

The report of the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay, submitted at the meeting (the adoption of which was announced by telegram on the 13th inst.), showed that the net profits for the half year amounted to £35,148, of which £18,000 was appropriated to a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, £2000 to premises account, and £12,206 to reserve (thus raised to £41,500), leaving £2942 to be carried forward. The directors had not yet come to any satisfactory arrangement with the Government in reference to the charter, but an early settlement of the question is anticipated.

It is said that Austria is on the point of raising a new loan, and that meanwhile she has obtained advances from a group of influential capitalists in Paris. The Government of Wurtemberg, like that of Prussia, is borrowing, and it offers 6 per cent, with reimbursement in August, 1873.

Paris advices state that an official decree has been issued announcing a loan to the amount of 750,000,000fr., the issuing price to be 60fr. 20c., and interest to date from July 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The grain trade has been influenced by various circumstances during the week. There is a natural tendency in all grain to decline in value at this season of the year; but it appeared at one time probable that the war on the Continent would have the effect of maintaining the quotations at an artificial range. The unexpected reverses attending the operations of the French armies have induced the hope of an early suspension of hostilities, and the market has been accordingly more influenced by natural causes than would otherwise have been possible. On Monday last new wheat made its appearance in rather large quantities; and, though the condition and character of the samples showed no little variability, the quality, on the whole, was good, and fully equal to the average. Millers acted very cautiously, having laid in considerable stocks on the declaration of war, acting under the belief that the struggle would be a long and severe one. At the same time holders, in view of the altered political situation, showed some anxiety to realise, and the result of the business transacted is a further decline in values, notwithstanding the reduction which took place last week. Our top quotations are nominal for both English and foreign wheat, and were rarely obtained. Barley has ruled dull and drooping in value; while there has been scarcely any inquiry for malt. The oat trade has continued inactive, and prices are again the turn cheaper. Maize has sold slowly, at unsettled currencies. Beans and peas have been in little request, but no further change has taken place in values. The top price of town flour has been reduced 4s. per sack; but country and foreign sacks and barrels are rather dearer, owing to a revival of the French demand.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1120; oats, 500 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 11,470; barley, 1020; malt, 39,940 qrs.; flour, 160 sacks and 6600 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grain.—New red wheat, 48s. to 52s.; new white, 50s. to 54s.; barley, 30s. to 40s.; oats, 22s. to 34s.; beans, 36s. to 44s.; peas, 36s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 35s. to 50s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—47,377 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 54s. 7d.; 339 qrs. of barley at 33s. 6d.; and 2949 qrs. of oats at 26s. 10d. per quarter.

Seeds.—The seed trade has ruled inactive throughout the week, and no important change can be noted in prices, which remain as last quoted. The cake trade has been firm.

Colonial Produce.—There has been a more cheerful feeling in the colonial produce markets this week, though the transactions in the articles principally affected by the war have not been extensive. The inquiry for raw sugars has been more active, and a slight reaction has taken place in the quotations. Stocks, however, are still in excess of requirements. Floating cargoes have ruled dull. Coffee has commanded more money for fine colour kinds. Cleaned rice has been in moderate request, for export, at late rates. The tea auctions have gone off steadily, at full quotations.

Provisions.—There was only a moderate demand for butter, but prices were unchanged.—Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, 4th, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, fresh, 120s. to 122s.; Jersey, 82s. to 120s. Bacon sold slowly.—Waterford, 71s. to 77s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 63s. Hams experienced a slow inquiry.—York, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. Lard was quiet. Cheese was in limited request.—Edam, 56s. to 60s.; Gouda, 58s. to 62s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; and American, 70s. to 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—West India rum has changed hands at late rates; but Mauritius is the turn cheaper, owing to large arrivals. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—There has been a moderate supply on offer at the market to-day. The trade has been slow, at scarcely previous rates.—Prime old hay, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; prime old clover, 140s. to 150s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; and straw, 24s. to 32s. per load.

Hops.—The hop trade has been in a state of suspension, pending the arrival of the new yield in the market. The first pocket of new Sussex has been sold at 45 5s. per cwt., but quotations generally are nominal.

Wool.—Rather a better tone has prevailed in the wool market, in sympathy with the condition of the yarn trade. The transactions, however, have been small; but prices are unchanged.

Potatoes.—The metropolitan markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes, for which the trade has ruled quiet, at about late rates. English regents are quoted at 80s. to 100s. per ton.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29 10s. spot; English brown rape, 41 to 41 10s. and 38 to 38 10s. last three months. Fine Lagos palm is offered at 23 10s.

Tallow.—Y. C. spot, 44s.; last three months, 44s. 9d. to 45s. Town reduced to 44s. 3d. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Quietness has pervaded the cattle trade to-day. The supplies of stock have been rather over the average, and Monday's quotations have been with difficulty supported. With reference to beasts, the show has been moderate; but prime breeds have been scarce. Sales have progressed slowly, at about previous quotations. The supply of sheep has been tolerably good; the inquiry has been restricted, and prices have had a drooping tendency, with the exception of the choicest qualities, which maintained late rates. Lambs have been quiet. Calves and pigs have experienced an inactive demand, on barely former terms.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 950; sheep and lambs, 14,000; calves, 600; pigs, 110. Foreign: Beasts, 369; sheep and lambs, 340; calves, 455; pigs, 90.

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(Extract).
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BARON VON MOLTKE.

The amazing success of the Prussian armies in the present war against France, as well as in the war of 1866 against Austria, must be ascribed in some measure to the skill and foresight with which their movements were prepared beforehand, and subsequently directed, by General the Baron von Moltke, Chief of the Staff. This renowned strategist and military administrator is just seventy years of age. He is a native of Mecklenburg, having been born at Samow, near Ribnitz, on the Baltic coast; but his family removed into Holstein or Schleswig, and several of its members rose to a high rank in the political service of the kingdom of Denmark. A Count Adam von Moltke was Prime Minister of Denmark from 1848 to 1852. The father of Hellmuth von Moltke, which is the name of the subject of this memoir, had served in the Möllendorf regiment, and resolved to bring up his sons as soldiers. Hellmuth von Moltke, with an elder brother, was therefore sent, while yet a child, to the Academy of Military Cadets at Copenhagen. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Prussian service as Second Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry Regiment, which was stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It was commanded at the time by General von der Marwick, whose wife was by birth a Countess von Moltke. To this circumstance may be ascribed the fact that the young officer, whose means and worldly prospects were very small, found influential friends. He was entirely dependent on his slender pay, for his nearest relatives had fallen on evil days, and their fortune was lost. By great exertion and self-denial, Lieutenant Moltke educated himself in modern languages, and his diligence obtained for him in a short time the direction of the Division School, in which post his duties were discharged with such satisfaction to his superior officers that he was attached to the staff of General von Müffling, and was employed to take



BARON VON MOLTKE. CHIEF OF THE PRUSSIAN STAFF.

topographical measurements in Silesia and elsewhere. Soon afterwards he became Captain, and in two years was admitted to the general staff. While holding the rank of Captain he was sent to Turkey, with Captains Lane, Von Muhlbach, Fische, and Von Winke, to organise the army there on the Prussian model. The work was not attended with successful results, because the Turkish soldiery could not endure the Prussian discipline. Moltke published an account of his observations, in a book entitled "Letters from Turkey;" and made a series of valuable drawings of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and Constantinople. In 1839 he returned, after a journey to Lesser Asia, to Europe. He married Miss Von Burt, of Holstein, in the year following, and about the same time was promoted to the rank of Major. In 1845 he again left Germany and went to Rome, where he was attached as adjutant to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, the uncle of the present King of Prussia, who, having become a Roman Catholic, ended his days at Rome. Having brought the dead body of the Prince back to Prussia, Major von Moltke became chief of the general Staff of the 4th Army Corps in Magdeburg; in 1850 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1851, Colonel; in 1856, Major-General; and in 1859, Lieutenant-General. During this year he accompanied the Crown Prince of Prussia to Balmoral, and afterwards, being in command of the 11th Infantry Regiment, resided with the Prince for a twelvemonth in Breslau. On two other occasions he went to England in attendance on the Crown Prince — first, when his Royal Highness espoused our Princess Royal, and afterwards when the Prince was present at the funeral obsequies of her lamented father, the Prince Consort. In 1864, when Field Marshal Count Wrangel, after the victory at Düppel, gave the command to Prince Frederick Charles, Von Moltke became chief of the general Staff; and it was by him that the capture of Alsen or Sonder-



THE WAR: NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS LAID UP IN BREMEN HARBOUR.

burg was arranged. The war of 1866, when he devised and superintended the campaign of Bohemia, resulting in the defeat of the Austrian army under Field Marshal Benedek, gained for Baron von Moltke the highest reputation in his particular line. His fame will be augmented, however, in a much greater degree by the war of 1870 between Germany and France.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Carl Günther, of Berlin.

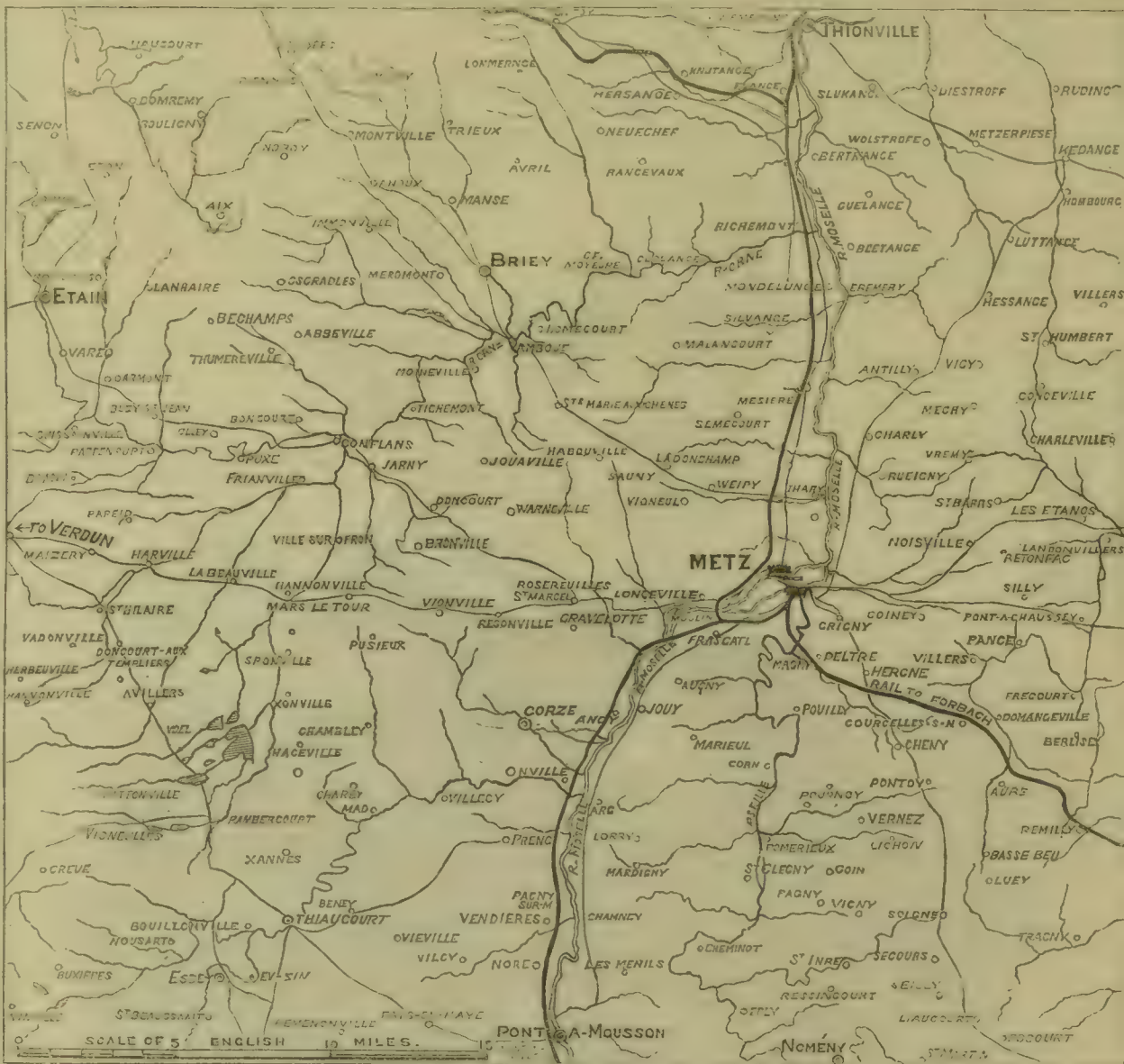
BREMEN IN TIME OF WAR.

The operations of the French fleet in the North Sea and the Baltic, with the preparations for defence along the coast and in the harbours and rivers of North Germany, will be illustrated with sketches by a Special Artist of this Journal, two of which are engraved for the present Number. The following is a portion of his descriptive correspondence:—

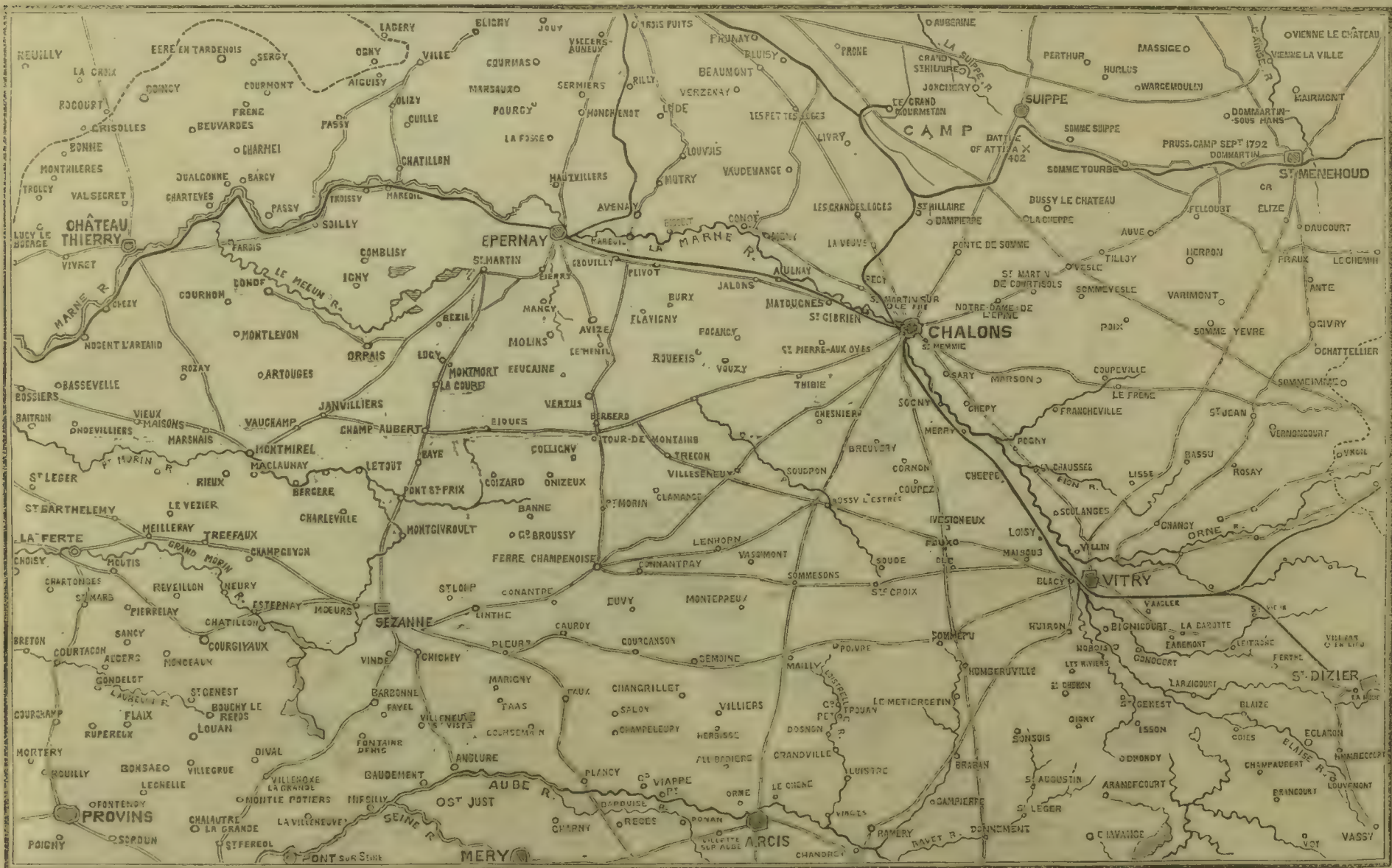
Few English travellers on the Continent visit the city of Bremen: yet there is not a city in Europe much better worth visiting than this north-west seaport of Hanover. From Emden there is railway communication direct through Oldenburg to Bremen. The country through which it passes is dull and uninteresting, but with a good deal of excellent loamy land, and some very poor, light, sandy soil, and, in the neighbourhood of Oldenburg, a great deal of wood. The railway enters Bremen by a fine iron-girder bridge over the river Weser; and on leaving the station the traveller is not a little surprised to find himself in the centre of a large square, laid out in beautiful gardens and surrounded by splendid hotels and private mansions. Bremen was formerly a fortified town, with huge ramparts, glacis, and moats. These have all been destroyed; scarp and counterscarp have disappeared, and all vestiges of the forms of the military works have been obliterated by the skill of the landscape-gardener. The altered slopes have been planted with ornamental trees, and the moats made into picturesque, many-shaped pools and canals, at times almost lost amongst the rich foliage on the banks, or else opening out into broad sheets of water, covered with waterfowl. Round the ornamental grounds thus formed are built the villas of the wealthy merchants of the city. Bremen is famed all over Germany for the wealth of its inhabitants and the pride and exclusiveness of the principal merchants. The villas that

surround the ornamental grounds are of all sizes and styles; some are palaces, suitable only for a merchant-prince; others are exceedingly small; but all are built in the most perfect manner and with the most refined taste. The prevailing style is classical, leaning rather to the Greek than to the Roman. It is many years since the fortifications of Bremen were destroyed and the mounds planted, so that the timber is fine and well grown. This suburb of Bremen is more like what one would expect to find, but would not find, in some fine old Italian city on the shores of the Mediterranean, and certainly one would never expect to see it within a few miles of the shores of the cold North Sea.

pleased at being dragged from their homes, their families, and their peaceful occupations, by this war. During the time I have been here I have never seen a case of drunkenness or disorder amongst the military. Their general bearing is unexceptionally good; they do not look smart, and there is no pipeclay, yet they seem precisely the class of men an officer would wish to have behind him, for they are safe to follow where he leads, or stand and die where he bids them. The Hanoverians, like all other Germans, are of one mind in the matter of this war. They say they are out to fight for the Fatherland, and they desire to know no more. On this question Germany seems to have but one heart.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN METZ AND VERDUN.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND CHALONS.

The old town is inclosed within this ornamental suburb and the river Weser, which here, though broad, is shallow, choked by sandbanks, and fast filling up. The town is quaint, picturesque, and as clean as any town in Holland. The streets are spacious, well built, and full of splendid shops; while here and there amongst the masses of houses rise stately towers of churches and buildings that bear testimony to its former greatness. Not that Bremen is a decayed place now; on the contrary, it is one of the most flourishing ports of Germany, carrying on an immense business with every part of the world. The principal building is the Rathaus, in the market-place, originally late Gothic, but having a remarkably fine Renaissance front towards the market. It is an excellent example of this style of architecture, every portion of the front being covered with sculptured decoration, generally in excellent taste. In front of this building is a rudely-carved stone statue called a Rolandsdäul. This is of great antiquity, and is supposed to mark the spot where the sacred trees formerly stood, and was set up when the Germans were first converted to Christianity. Opposite the Rathaus is the Bourse, a building of modern Gothic, in very questionable taste. Along the side of the Weser there is a fine quay planted with trees; before this the steamers and river craft lie to discharge their cargoes into the innumerable large and magnificent warehouses with which Bremen abounds.

This city of Bremen has at present in it more than 18,000 troops, who are quartered in all the hotels and many private houses. They are nearly all Landwehr—a steady, stern-faced body of men, who look as if they would fight most certainly, but seem not much

Sixty miles below Bremen, at the point where the Weser enters the German Ocean, are the seaports of Bremerhaven and Geestemünde, forming one port of great importance, well provided with good docks, quays, and warehouses. It has rather a desolate look at present, as it is crowded with ships of all sizes laid up on account of the war. Conspicuous amongst these is the fine fleet of Transatlantic screw-steamers of the largest size, belonging to the North German Lloyd's. There are about twenty-five in the fleet, but not more than twelve are laid up here. The whole fleet is, however, in safety, none of them now being at sea. These are all Clyde-built ships, very large, and fitted in the most complete and efficient manner. In a dock near this is another melancholy instance of the waste of war, the dock being nearly full of the mast yards, spars, and gear that have been taken out of the ships that have been sunk in the channel of the Weser to block its navigation. I am sorry to say that the only shipments that I saw taking place in this usually busy place was a cargo of torpedoes to be laid in the ship tracks at the entrance of the rivers along the coast. A large, strong, old whaler was also being prepared ready for sinking; this was the last of a line of vessels that would effectively block the navigation of this important shipway.

From this place I purpose going to Hamburg, and on to the Baltic as quickly as possible; for there are rumours here that a fleet is leaving France with troops on board, with the intention of landing on some point on the coast.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

In continuing the series of Illustrations contributed by our Special Artists, who have been at the head-quarters respectively of the French and Prussian armies to delineate the incidents of the campaign, we would invite attention, first, to a view of the valley of the Moselle, sketched from the Esplanade at Metz. This view looks westward, up the course of the river here, but the general direction of the river, all the way up to Pont-à-Mousson and to Nancy, is not westward, but southward. The spectator has his back turned upon the city; but one of its suburbs, with a part of the citadel, is seen to his left hand. The Moselle here forms two or three islands, with branches of the river flowing around them and separating them from each other. The branches of the river unite just above the spot from which our sketch is taken. The large expanse of flat meadow, immediately in front of the spectator, is the Pré St. Symphorien. It may be reached by crossing the ferry near the baths and swimming school, the buildings of which are seen to the left, in the foreground of our view, under the walls of the citadel. Further away, still to the left, are the high road and the railway to Nancy, keeping on the east bank of the river. To the right hand of our view, another and wider branch of the river, sweeping past the Pré St. Symphorien, forms the islet named the Isle du Sauley, on which the powder-mills are built, and of which only a small part, the shore just opposite the Esplanade, is shown in this Engraving. The railway station, in the suburb of St. Martin, to the extreme right, is on the Thionville railway line, which passes where the poplars are seen, by Longeville, the village in the background half shrouded in trees, crossing the river by a bridge visible in the distance, and sweeping round the plain to form a junction with the main line higher up the Moselle valley. On the rising ground, above the railway bridge and Longeville, are the rural hamlets of Lossy and Sey, which may possibly become important posts in a battle. The steep and lofty hill to the right hand, immediately above the suburb of St. Martin, demands particular notice. The fortress on its summit is Fort St. Quentin, one of a series of detached forts around the city. There are, we understand, three distinct forts on the hill of St. Quentin, each provided with casemates and bomb-proof barracks, and batteries of sixty guns, and defended by moats five yards deep. These forts stand at an elevation which overlooks the country for miles. Their guns would play with tremendous effect on any enemy advancing up the valley to attack the town of Metz, and a beaten or demoralised army might find ample shelter in the valley, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other by the forts. These new forts are not merely destined to defend Metz; the town is magnificently fortified as it is. They are intended to protect a vast encampment as at the present moment, or to give shelter and breathing-time to a beaten army. A regular siege of Metz in the circumstances of the present war is an event hardly to be thought of. We shall give, in our next week's Paper, a bird's-eye view of the city itself, with the great fortresses of the Double Couronne and of Bellecroix on each hand, from a sketch by our own Artist, looking in the opposite direction to that of the view which is now presented.

The first of the three battles already fought in the immediate neighbourhood of Metz was that of Sunday, the 14th inst., announced in the Emperor Napoleon's despatch of the next day from Longeville; and in the King of Prussia's despatch from his head-quarters at Herry, as well as in another Prussian despatch from Pont-à-Mousson. The actual battle seems to have commenced near Pange, a village half way between Herry and Metz, or rather towards the neighbouring village of Courcelles, and three or four miles eastward of the city. This engagement was an attack upon the rear guard of the French and the repulse of a sortie from the fortress by troops of the 1st (Eastern Prussian) and 7th (Westphalian) Army Corps; the commanders of those two army corps, von Manteuffel and von Zastrow, having directed the movements. It seems that the French army had commenced to cross to the left bank of the river on Sunday morning, leaving a rear guard from the corps of Ladmirault and Decaen to cover the retreat and prevent the Prussians from harassing the troops in their passage. The Prussians attacked this rear guard between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening. The French made a stand, and were reinforced gradually by troops from the fortress. The thirteenth division, and a part of the fourteenth, supported the advanced guard, as also parts of the 1st Army Corps. Meanwhile the French corps of Ladmirault endeavoured to turn the flank of Manteuffel's (the 1st) Prussian corps, but was attacked by his reserves, who stormed the positions held by the French, driving them back into the fortress, and pushing on to a house on the road to St. Avold, and to Borny, a village three-quarters of a mile south of that road, both of which are within range of the advanced forts. These were not the forts of St. Quentin, which are situated on the other side of Metz, but Fort Queulieu and Fort St. Julien, which had lately been erected. The French loss was 4000 killed or wounded, but the Prussian loss was much greater. The number of French troops engaged was 70,000; on the Prussian side probably more. The pursuit was continued up to the glacis of the outworks. The nearness of the fortress allowed the French, in many instances, to secure their wounded. After their wounded had been secured the Prussian troops marched to their old bivouacs at dawn. Such was the first action in the vicinity of Metz. We give an Illustration from a sketch by an eye-witness. The Prussian batteries are shown to the left; there is the village of Borny on the hill; and the French forts are to the extreme right. This conflict is called the battle

of Pange, or the battle of Courcelles, in the Prussian official despatches. It was, as related in our weekly narrative of the war, followed by two other great battles on the other side of Metz, along the road to Verdun—namely, at Mars-la-Tour, near Gravelotte, or between Doncourt and Vionville, on Tuesday, the 16th; and at Rezonville, somewhat nearer to Metz, on Thursday, the 18th; which may be the subjects of future notice.

The places mentioned in the account of this battle on the 14th will be found in the Map we have engraved at page 202; but they are not included in our View of the Valley of the Moselle, as they would lie rather in the opposite direction, eastward of the city. Longeville, the village where the Emperor stayed that Sunday evening, at the house of Colonel Henocque, and whence he sent his telegram next day to the Empress, has been pointed out in our Artist's sketch. During the night his Majesty's staff encamped in the neighbouring meadows. Always admirably informed, the Prussians thought of carrying off the Emperor. Concealed at night in the small woods of the Château de Frescaty, and the farms of Orly and the Maison Rouge, opposite the village, they sent on the 15th squadron of Uhlans across the railway bridge, while they directed the fire of their artillery on the hamlet of Moulins, to the left of Longeville, and on the road to the right, in order to intercept all succour. But, under the fire, the engineers blew up the bridge, and the Prussian horsemen, finding the place occupied by a considerable body of troops, and having their return cut off, were obliged to surrender, almost without firing a shot. While this was going on, the fort of St. Quentin, which commands the plain on that side, sent some cannon-balls on the Prussian batteries and silenced their fire. This was the first act of the Garde Mobile, which formed the garrison of St. Quentin.

From another Special Artist of this Journal, who accompanies the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, we have received sketches, three or four of which are engraved for the present publication. Two of them represent the scenes he beheld immediately after the battle of Wörth, in Alsace. A number of wounded French prisoners were removed in carts, escorted by a detachment of Bavarian soldiers. A letter from the neighbouring village of Soultz, on Aug. 8, says:—"Carriage after carriage is coming in here from Wörth, in which, lying upon straw, are the combatants of the day before yesterday—Germans often peaceably lying beside Frenchmen. Every hour and a half, or two hours, a train with fifty carriages leaves here for the towns in Germany where military hospitals are established. In the mean time those who are seriously wounded are taken into the station and the temporary barrack hospital; if but slightly hurt, they are placed upon straw in the open air about the railway station. When I arrived a train had just left, but one hundred wounded remained. Sisters of Mercy went from one to the other laying ice upon the wounds and handing round bread and refreshments, and a piece of dry black bread seemed to be more thankfully received than the greatest delicacy. It was touching to see how friend and enemy tried to assist each other into the carriages. The same men who forty-eight hours before had striven to destroy one another were now using their utmost endeavours to alleviate each other's pains. It was two good hours before all the carriages were full, and even then many of the wounded had to remain behind all night, as there were no more trains."

Another letter bears testimony as follows:—"Nearly every house and stable at Weissenburg is full of wounded, as are also all the villages round about; and a large number of wooden sheds have been erected as temporary hospitals outside the town. Here also, at Haguenau, the red cross floats from nearly every window. A number of poor fellows, chiefly Turcos and Zouaves, arrived here this evening. It was pitiable, indeed sickening, to watch them crawling painfully through the streets. They offered, in truth, a shocking spectacle—their heads bound up in dirty cloths, their gay uniforms smirched with mud, and in many instances covered with blood. They had thrown away knapsacks, and even boots and clothes, in the flight, and looked as pitiable a set of men as could easily be seen. In the majority of cases they had received bullet-wounds in the feet or legs, and dragged their slow way along in agony at every step. Let Prussia boast—for she can truthfully do so, and it is a matter of which a nation may indeed be proud—that, the fight once over, friend and enemy are treated alike, and nothing is spared to ease the suffering, to soften the miseries, of the wounded foe. Nor are instances of individual kindness wanting. I noticed the Prussian soldiers helping the poor crippled men along, and carrying in their arms those who seemed too faint to walk. Others pressed upon them cigars, which were eagerly accepted, and even money, with which, goodness knows, the donors could ill afford to part. All honour to the gallant fellows who show such a noble spirit, and who, the fight once over, can be as tender and kindly compassionate as women towards the suffering and the poor! These instances of true charity all occurred, so far as I witnessed, among the private soldiers; the officers, perhaps too busy to attend to such trifles, passed by on the other side."

The work of burying the dead on the battle-field of Wörth was partly done by the employment of the peasantry, under the superintendence of German officers. The rain fell heavily, the sky was dark and dreary, and the scene was most dismal, while this sad business was performed. It is described by a correspondent, who says:—"While the burying parties were busy with the German dead, on the eastern side of Wörth, there was more than an exchange of slaughter on the western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been moved down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead. But more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trousered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, whilst the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds. And so, westward through the wood, went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen, some of them in quiet, shady spots, as though they were picnickers asleep; pools of blood where the wounded had been found; knapsacks, rifles, and overcoats, either thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then came a spot where the French had rallied and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos might be seen who had evidently fought to the last, and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the Line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though having halted and faced about in regular order. But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Waggon wheels were overturned, baggage was thrown out upon the roadside, and many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battle-ground of Wörth when I did could have failed to realise that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though most of the wounded had been removed." It seems to be customary to bury the dead of both armies indiscriminately

together, in pits, or large graves, which may contain a hundred bodies. A writer describes a visit he paid to the burial-grounds in the neighbourhood of Saarbrück:—"Hier ruhen in Gott," says one inscription, "28 Preussens, 69 Franzosen. Grab No. 4." "Here rest friend and foes together," says another inscription, "6 Prussians, 11 Frenchmen." He observed that the words "and foes" had, by some charitable or philosophical person, been marked out.

The march of the Crown Prince's army, after the victory at Wörth, on the 6th, was from Haguenau by Maxweiler, Niedermodern, and Obermodern, through the pass of the Vosges at Lützelstein, or Petite Pierre, leaving Saverne on his left, to Petersbach, thence descending into Lorraine. The small mountain fort of Lichtenberg was taken on the 9th, after some resistance, and was burned by the Prussians; that of La Petite Pierre surrendered; but Phalsbourg repulsed the first attack, and fell some days later. The style in which the troops marched was such as to justify all the praise lavished on the Prussian infantry. The usual walking pace of a good horse is considerably faster than that of an ordinary march. The Prince's staff never checked that pace of their horses. Mile after mile that body of infantry—carrying knapsacks, coats, and cooking-tins, in the very heaviest marching order—went on in front of the horses in a six hours' march, mostly up a series of ascents, and they never halted once, except for half an hour in the middle of the day. In all that march only five men fell out, and two of these were seen running afterwards to pick up their places in the ranks. With each advance the Prussians bring forward their Field-Post and their military telegraph. A more perfect system of organisation it is difficult to imagine. The columns of provisions creep like great serpents over the country. The active detachments of telegraph men push on with their light poles set up at intervals, and their slowly-decreasing coil of wire; and the field post-office brings letters to the different divisions. From side to side for many a mile the whole country is on the move. Now a regiment of cavalry goes by, with infinite jingling of harness and clattering of hoofs. Now the bayonets of the infantry shine out among the trees, or there is an intermediate train of guns dragged past. The villagers are simply astounded at what they see, and think that all Germany is upon them. "All of us here?" The soldiers laugh, and tell of the other two great armies which are invading France.

The occupation of Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, by a score of Prussian soldiers, on the 12th inst., has been related in former accounts. The French troops had abandoned the city at a very early hour of the same morning, and one of the sketches engraved shows their cavalry riding out through an archway of the city gates, shortly before daybreak. Much indignation was expressed in Paris at the conduct of the Government or military authorities in not making an attempt to defend this important city.

The last Engraving to which reference must here be made is that of the French ironclad squadron lying at anchor off the British isle of Heligoland, near the mouth of the Elbe, on the 15th inst. It was passed by the screw-steamer Grimsby, belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, which had just come out from Hamburg. The squadron arrived on the 11th, consisting then of six large frigates, one turret-ship, two rams, and three corvettes or gun-boats, which anchored, at half-past six in the afternoon, three miles south of the island. Two or three of these ships, on subsequent days, hung about near the entrance to the river, and captured several German vessels, and one from Sunderland with coals. The blockade had not yet been officially declared.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

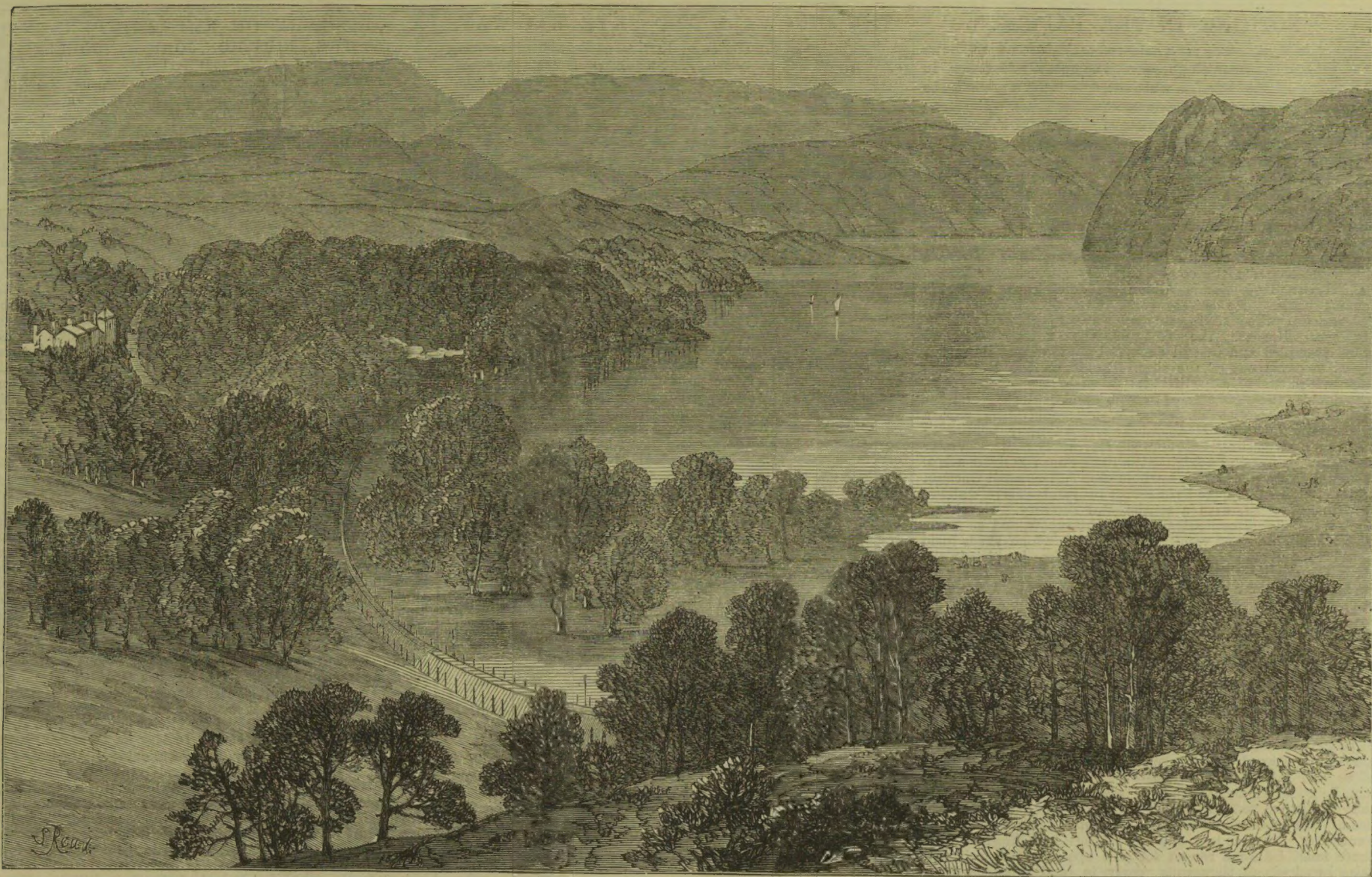
The Act to provide for public elementary education in England and Wales was issued last week. There are two sections and five schedules in the statute, which is one of the longest of the recent Session. The Act is divided into two parts—"local provision for schools" and "Parliamentary grant"—and then apportioned under several heads. The new law does not extend to Scotland or Ireland. On the "religious question" there are several regulations not requiring children to attend religious instruction. The Education Department is to make school districts and provide school accommodation for the children resident in each district. A weekly fee is to be paid by each child attending school, which may be remitted on account of poverty. Free schools may be established. Any sum required to meet a deficiency in the expenses is to be paid out of the local rate. With regard to "attendance at schools," the Education Department may make by-laws and require the attendance of children not less than five years nor more than thirteen years of age. No penalty, with costs, is to exceed 5s. After March 31 next no Parliamentary grant is to be made, except to a public elementary school. In the schedules annexed to the Act there are rules as to school boards in the metropolis and elsewhere, with a description of the school districts; and the rating authorities are mentioned in the statute.

The Education Department has addressed a letter to the town clerk of every incorporated borough in England and Wales calling the attention of the borough councils to sections 67 to 72 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and desiring that the requisite steps may be taken for carrying out those sections with respect to the returns which, as the local authority of the district, the council are required to send to the Education Department on or before Jan. 1, 1871. The returns will have to be made on two forms, one of which is intended to furnish information respecting the area contained in the municipal limits of the borough, which information the Education Department will have to take into consideration in deciding upon the school provision that will be required for the district. The other special or school form will have to be filled up by the managers or teachers of every school, public or private, within the same limits, which answers to the definition of an elementary school given in the third section of the Act. In order to have the special form filled up for each school, and returned in time for the completion of the general form, the letter states it will be necessary to make immediate arrangements for ascertaining how many special forms will be required for elementary schools. The letter further directs the councils to bear in mind that the Education Department, in determining the amount of public school accommodation, are required to take into account not only schools in operation, but also those which are likely to be suitable for the population, and therefore the preliminary inquiries must be extended to all schools within the borough which at the date of the return are either in operation or in course of being supplied. A similar letter will be issued to each of the 14,000 parishes in the country not included in the metropolitan limit.

Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, has been invited by many persons of influence to become a candidate for the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Education. There would be a peculiar appropriateness in Mr. Torrens's election to the office, as it was he who proposed the institution of the board, his proposal being accepted by Mr. Forster and incorporated in the Act.



THE WAR: FRENCH IRONCLAD FLEET OFF HELIGOLAND.



THE DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY: LOCH LUICHART.



AUCHNASHELLACH.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

A friend in Spain sends me a coloured caricature which shows that, though the Spanish question is completely forgotten in the events of the war for which it was made a pretext, the Spaniards take an intelligent interest in the crisis. The scene is a boxing-ring, in the centre whereof the King of Prussia and the Emperor, brawny athletes, are fighting desperately, but in a fashion that would make an English pugilist turn to his bottle-holder for consolation. The Emperor's right hand clutches his enemy's white moustache, and Napoleon's left is in a single tuft of hair conveniently placed over the bald-headed Sovereign's forehead. But the King has his left well on the Napoleonic throat, and the massy right arm of the German monarch is raised high for a sledgehammer blow. All the witnesses, like the combatants, are stripped for battle. Behind the King stands Albion, as John Bull, with his famous boots. He is very calm, his arms are folded, and he watches the strife through an eyeglass fixed in his eye. Beneath the feet of the antagonists, and much trampled and in evil case, Belgium and Holland are trying to crawl out of the ring. Russia, on the left, holds back, with a string, a fat little fellow with large moustaches, who doubles the characters of Denmark and Schleswig, and has his head tied up with bandages. A miserable Turk, with a green apron, looks greatly terrified; and Austria is holding in his arms a struggling but clipped and seedy eagle. Victor Emmanuel is nursing a frightened little Pope; and the artful Bismarck is slyly annexing a whole coop full of small German States. Spain—I suppose Prim—very thin and pensive, watches the fight, sideways, with a sentimental serenity. Overhead, like ravens, fly mitrailleuses, bombs, chassapots, and so forth, with black wings, and vomiting yellow fire, which sheds lurid light on the Rhine and the mountains. There is spirit in the affair, though it is coarse; and, as it is the only thing of Spain of which one has heard since the war began, I notice it in proof that the Spaniards really know what is going on. It is called "Ecce Europa."

The subscription for the sick and wounded is by no means what it ought to be—not £20,000 up to the day on which I write. Surely this sum is unworthy of this rich nation, if we consider the circumstances. We are mercifully spared from war; we have not a shilling of extra taxation imposed in order to provide defences; and we are spending our holidays in peace and comfort. Every day tells us of new slaughter among our nearest neighbours, among those with whom many of us had intended to pass our recess; and while wounded men lie about in myriads, all we send to help them is a sum that would give, so far as we can judge, the paltriest fraction per head. Not a household in the islands but ought to contribute something. Now, as lack of generosity is not an English fault, there must be some reason for this apathy among folk who raise hundreds of thousands yearly to send missionaries to savages of whom we know next to nothing. I think, perhaps, that the working of the sick and wounded fund has not been clearly explained as it might have been, and that if Colonel Lindsay would write a letter showing how the money is applied, with some little detail, and how and in what spirit it is received by the French and Germans, a stimulus to subscription would be afforded. Half a dozen small proofs that good is being done would be effective with English folk, who are not much troubled with imagination. A certain class, of course, needs no such information, and has come forward nobly, but it is clear that the scheme has not yet got at the heart of the nation.

I read in the *Echo* that some scoundrel has poisoned two of the fine Thames swans, birds that used to frequent the back water of Teddington Lock, and were so tame that they would take food from the hand—and have taken it once too often. It is difficult to understand the nature of an animal who could commit such a piece of dastardly cruelty; but it is to be hoped that something will shortly occur to prevent his practising any further in that line, as the creature who would perpetrate this crime must be dangerous to human beings. It would be a curious Nemesis, should he one day be endeavouring to pass through the lock and his boat should be capsized in the raging swirl of waters when the sluices open. In this case I trust, of course, that he will be rescued, but not until he shall have had ample time for that review of past life which is said to present itself to drowning persons, and that he will be especially tormented by the ghosts of the swans whom he has cruelly murdered. Also, I hope that it will not fall to my lot to have to fish for him with a boat-hook.

The Bromley magistrates had better explain this pitch-and-toss case. I have more than once said, and many a time felt, that sundry strictures on what folk who like used-up phrases call "Justices' justice" are misplaced. The facts are seldom fairly stated in the spiced paragraphs cooked up, probably by some smart clerk to a defendant's attorney, and over which virtuous indignation gushes. The "innocent, blue-eyed child of seven" usually turns out to be a vicious hussy of fourteen, and the "hungry, timid creature who has solicited the alms of Dives" is not unfrequently an impudent tramp. It is safest to wait explanation; but, as none seems forthcoming in the Bromley case, and there is no Parliament, we may properly ask whether a man of decent character has been sent to prison for two months for playing pitch-and-toss on a Sunday, he protesting his innocence, and having been convicted on the evidence of a single witness. Of his frightful crime, if he committed it, of course it is impossible to speak with too much ferocity of language, though one has heard of most respectable people playing at cards on Sunday evenings (to be sure it was when they were travelling on the Continent, and this makes a difference); but two months, with hard labour, is more than is got by an ordinary ruffian who has half killed his wife.

Married persons had better get and study the new Act in reference to the property of married women. I hear that the agitating ladies are not satisfied with it; but, perhaps, that is an argument in its favour. It certainly contains a very considerable quantity of useful legislation. I am not going into details, but would remark that the new law "knocks on the head" the old doctrine that a wife has nothing of her own unless she have a settlement. It will be seen that it rests with herself whether she has a good deal of her own or not. Among other things, if she can save money and invest it in the savings banks or elsewhere, it is absolutely hers, unless her husband can prove to the Court of Chancery that she saved without his consent; and I do not suppose that Lord Hatherley or any of the other amiable and learned persons who sway in equity will be in a hurry to listen to a husband who comes with a complaint of his wife's thrift. The general reception of the new principle (heretofore recognised only in the case of the rich) marks an advance in our mode of treating women. Will they be grateful, or is the French sage right who says that "women show their nobility by their proverbial ingratitude, testifying thereby their conviction that no man can do for them as much as they deserve?"

THE DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

A description of the Highland districts of Ross-shire traversed by the new line of railway from Dingwall, near Inverness, across that part of Scotland to Stromo Ferry, opposite the Isle of Skye, was given in our last Number, with two Illustrations, showing the mountain scenery of Loch Carron and Stromo. We now present two more Engravings, one of which gives a view of Loch Luichart, near the residence of the late Lord Ashburton; and the other represents the scenery of Auchnasheallach, on the banks of Loch Dhoule. The railway was opened on Friday week for passenger traffic, the first train starting from Dingwall at half-past six. The line has been opened for goods traffic more than a week, but the inspector would not sanction the running of passenger-trains until the fencing was completed. The length of the new railway is fifty-three miles, and the cost of construction was £4500 per mile.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN SEPTEMBER.

The Sun is, at the present time, a very interesting object for examination with a telescope. Numerous dark spots (*maculae*) are perceptible on various portions of the disc. On Aug. 19 there were no less than six well-defined groups visible. Many of these spots must, however, have disappeared from the western limb before the present time; but it is probable that others equally large have made their appearance. When recently examining a spot with a Newtonian reflecting telescope of 10½ in. aperture it appeared as though the penumbra was invaded by numerous minute lines of light, while the bright streaks of *faculae* which crossed the umbra presented the appearance of running matter. But this observation needs to be confirmed.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 3rd, Uranus on the 20th, Mars on the 21st, Venus on the 23rd, Mercury on the 26th, and again with Saturn on the 30th. She will be most distant from the Earth on the evening of the 14th, and nearest to it on the evening of the 26th. The following occultations will occur during the month:—

Date.	Star or Planet's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Mean Time.	Reappearance.	Mean Time.
Sept. 4.	B.A.C. 6448	6	8 7 p.m.		9 25 p.m.	
" 13.	ξ Ceti	4	9 27 "		9 33 "	
" 16.	ι Tauri	5½	10 11 "		11 7 "	
" 30.	Saturn	6	4 "		7 18 "	

Mercury will be at his greatest elongation (26° 48' E.) from the Sun on the morning of the 8th, and at about this date he may be favourably observed in the daytime. On the morning of the 16th he will be very near the first mag. star, Alpha Virginis, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 26th. He will be stationary soon after noon on the 21st.

Venus may be observed as a morning star, rising at 2.56 a.m. on the 3rd, at 3.25 p.m. on the 13th, and at 4.11 p.m. on the 28th, or 1h. 34m. before sunrise. She will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 23rd. Astronomers have at various times perceived dusky spots and markings on the disc of this planet, but it will require a very powerful telescope to render them visible.

Mars rises at about 1 a.m. throughout the month, and is visible after that time until sunrise. He may be observed near the Moon on the morning of the 21st. This planet is gradually approaching the Earth, his apparent diameter on the 30th being equal to 5½".

Jupiter will be visible during the greater part of the night throughout the month. He rises at 10.30 p.m. on the 3rd, and at 9.1 p.m. on the 28th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon at 2h. 9m. a.m. on the 18th. His satellites and their shadows may be witnessed in transit over the disc of their primary on the nights of the 1st, 9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, and 30th. Dark spots have occasionally been seen on the satellites, and it is advisable that observers pay attention to this circumstance. The apparent diameter of the planet on the 25th is 38.2".

Saturn is an evening star, setting at 10.36 p.m. on the 3rd, at 9.38 on the 18th, and at 9.0 on the 28th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd and 30th. On the evening of the latter date he will be occulted by the Moon, and will be invisible for a period of 1h. 14m. The planet will disappear at the dark side of the Moon and reappear on the bright side. It is probable that nearly two minutes will elapse between the first contact of the Moon with the planet's ring and the entire disappearance of the planet. It will be very interesting to note the colour and general appearance of Saturn when in contact with the edge of the lunar disc. The planet has already suffered two occultations this year—viz., on April 20 and July 11.

Uranus may be seen in the early morning hours. He will rise on the 3rd at 0.55 a.m., on the 13th at 0.18 a.m., and on the 27th at 11.21 p.m. On the morning of the 20th, at 0.53 a.m., he will be 20 min. south of the Moon. At the beginning of the month he is situated at 6½ deg. to the south-east of the brilliant star Pollux, in Gemini. A line drawn from Castor and Pollux will pass over the planet.

Neptune may now be well observed. He is situated about 3 deg. to the north of the fifth mag. star μ Piscium.

D'Arrest's periodical comet may perhaps be observed with a powerful telescope. Its predicted place in the heavens on Aug. 31 is—R.A., 16h. 37m. 13s.; N.P.D., 100 deg. 30m.

A conspiracy to overthrow Prince Charles has been discovered in Roumania. On Sunday an attempt was made to proclaim a provisional Government at Ploieschti, a town about thirty miles from Bucharest; but several of the leaders were at once arrested, and order has nowhere been disturbed.

A terrible explosion took place, yesterday week, at Bryn Hall Colliery, near Wigan. Nineteen men and boys were killed, and several others were much burned. An opinion prevails that the disaster was caused by the excessive use of powder by some of the miners.

From April 1 to Aug. 20 the national revenue amounted to £23,231,165, or less by three millions and a quarter than the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has reached the sum of £26,283,844. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,517,899.

There was a great public demonstration and meeting, on Tuesday, at the Townhall, Ryde, the occasion being the public presentation to the borough of a large picture representing the Monarch ironclad steamer, Captain Commerell, getting under way at Spithead with the remains of the lamented philanthropist George Peabody on board, on the way to America. The picture was painted by Mr. A. Fowles, an artist of Ryde, at the cost of Mr. Vivian Webber, and presented by him to the authorities in trust for the town of Ryde, this being his second present of a similar description.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HATCHELL.

The Right Hon. John Hatchell, P.C., Q.C., an eminent member of the Irish Bar, and at one period Attorney-General for Ireland, died suddenly at his residence, Fortfield House, near Dublin, on the 14th inst. The right hon. gentleman was born in 1783, the second son of Henry Hatchell, Esq., of Wexford, of a family long connected with that county. Educated and distinguished at Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated in 1807, and was called to the Bar in 1809. In 1835 he obtained a silk gown; in 1847 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland; and in 1850 was promoted to the office of Attorney-General, which he resigned on the retirement of Lord John Russell's Government, in 1852. He had represented Windsor in Parliament for two years previously. Subsequently, he held the appointments in Ireland of Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and of Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests. He married, in 1815, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Waddy, Esq., of Kilmacoe, by whom (who died in 1848) he leaves issue one son—John Hatchell, Esq., barrister-at-law, M.P. for the county of Wexford from 1857 to 1859; and private secretary to the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1859 to 1864; and two daughters—Penelope, widow of John Perrin, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin; and Mary, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Of considerable legal learning and ability, of a kindly and genial nature, Mr. Hatchell was universally esteemed. His death is deeply felt in Dublin.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

David G. Farragut, the distinguished Admiral, whose name was so familiar during the late American War, was born in Tennessee, towards the close of the last century, and entered the navy as midshipman in 1810. In 1812-13 he was, under Commodore Porter, in the Essex in her famous cruise against the English. He was next on board the line-of-battle-ship Independence, and subsequently, having become Lieutenant, served in the Brandywine. Passing over a long period of peace, we find Captain Farragut in command of the Sarratoga in the Mexican war. But it was in the great civil contest that his fame was established. Having the Gulf squadron under his orders, he co-operated with General Butler in the reduction of New Orleans; and it was to Farragut, who engaged and passed the two strong forts of the Mississippi, that New Orleans surrendered on April 28, 1862. In May he captured Natchez; and in 1863, running by the formidable batteries of Port Hudson, he co-operated with General Grant in the reduction of the important stronghold of Vicksburg; in 1864 undertook the capture of Mobile, destroyed the Confederate flotilla, and obtained possession of the forts at the mouth of the harbour, but he lost in the attempt one of his ironclads, with its entire crew, from the explosion of a torpedo. He was planning an attack on Wilmington when the war ended. In 1866 he was raised to the rank of Admiral of the United States, the first officer who gained that distinction.

MR. BRISCOE.

John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., of Foxhills, Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for West Surrey, died at his residence, 60, Eaton-place, on the 16th inst., in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Briscoe was son of the late John Briscoe, Esq., of Crossdeep, Twickenham, Middlesex, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Stephen Winthrop, Esq., a London merchant. He completed his education at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1812; and in 1830 he entered Parliament as one of the members for Surrey. That undivided county he continued to represent until the passing of the Reform Bill, after which he was elected for the eastern division. He lost his seat, however, in December, 1834, and remained out of Parliament till 1837, when he was chosen for Westbury. In 1857 he was returned for West Surrey, a constituency he continued to represent down to his death. In politics a moderate Liberal, he was a strong supporter of popular education, and was the author of a pamphlet on "Prison Discipline." He married, in 1819, Anna Maria, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart., of Botleys.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Caroline Dowager Countess of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, of Dunraven Castle, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire; and Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire, relict of Windham Henry, second Earl of Dunraven, who died in 1850, and was the daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., by Captain Henry Galloway, R.N., and Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esq., of Lincoln's-in-fields, the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £90,000. The will is dated July 20, 1869, and her Ladyship died on May 26 last, in her eighty-first year. Her Ladyship desires that her several pensioners be paid their usual quarterly, monthly, and weekly allowances during their respective lives. She bequeaths £100 to the Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans of Necessitous Clergymen in Glamorganshire and Diocese of Llandaff. Her Ladyship directs that, should the chapel at her mansion at Clearwell be disused, the three memorial windows are to be removed and set up in the church of Newlands, and £20 allowed for expenses. She bequeaths £1000 Three per Cents in payment of salary of the master and mistress of St. Peter's National Schools, lately built at Clearwell by her Ladyship, with the aid of the Privy Council; and also bequeaths £1000, the interest to be applied in aid of the Cottage Hospital at Clearwell, and £100 to the poor of Clearwell. Her Ladyship has left annuities and legacies to her domestic servants, free of duty. The table presented to her Ladyship by her tenants in Gloucestershire, and the silver bowl and cup won by racehorses, are to be held as heirlooms with her mansion of Clearwell; and the piece of plate presented to her by her tenants in Glamorganshire to be heirloom with the Dunraven Castle. She bequeaths all rent of real estates to her eldest son, the present Earl, together with all family plate, books, pictures, and furniture at Dunraven Castle, live and dead farming stock, agricultural implements, and crops, saving such plate and articles as may have been purchased by her Ladyship. She has left numerous bequests to relatives and friends; to Mr. Galloway £200 as executor, and a further legacy of £500. The residue of her property she leaves to her grandson, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, eldest son of her second son, the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, deceased.

The will of Richard Tattersall, Esq., of Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, and 2, Beaufort Gardens, was proved in London, on the 28th ult., by Mary Elizabeth Tattersall, his relict, the sole executrix, and to whom he has left the whole of his property, real and personal. The personality was sworn under £40,000.

The will of John Abbott, Esq., late of Halifax, was proved at Wakefield under £140,000 personality in England; he was also possessed of estates in Australia and New Zealand, which

are to be dealt with as personalty. The executors and trustees are Mr. Henry Wright, of Warley, Halifax; John Whiteley Ward, Esq., of South Royd, Skircoat; Louis John Crossley, Esq., of Willow Hall, Halifax; Thomas R. Farrar, wine merchant, Halifax; and Samuel T. Rigge, of Halifax, his confidential agent. The will is dated Feb. 19, 1867, and a codicil April 29, 1870; and the testator died May 13 following. There are numerous liberal legacies to his cousins and other relatives and friends, some residing in distant parts of the globe. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £250 free of duty, and to Mr. Rigge, his agent, a further sum of £50. He has left the bulk of his property to his cousin, John Abbott, whom he states to be his nearest surviving relative, and appoints him residuary legatee. There are the following charitable bequests, amounting to £60,000—viz., £10,000 in founding five scholarships of £2000 each for three years—three in the University of Oxford and two in the University of Cambridge—to be designated "Abbott's Scholarships;" £500 to the Halifax Town Mission Society; £1000 to the Sunday Schools at Halifax of the Established Church; £1000 to the Sunday Schools of Dissenters at Halifax; £500 to the Halifax Ragged Schools; £1000 to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Society; £2000 to the Halifax Infirmary; £500 to the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society; £1000 to the Bradford Eye Institution; £1000 to the Bradford Infirmary; £1000 to the Yorkshire School for the Blind; £1000 to the Reformatory, West Riding, Yorkshire; £2000 to the Liverpool School for the Blind; £2000 to the Leeds Infirmary; £1000 to the Cancer Hospital, Leeds; £2000 to the Manchester Infirmary; £5000 to the Ashley Down Orphanage, Bristol; £2000 to the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots; £1000 to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Doncaster; £2000 to the National Life-Boat Institution, a portion for an additional life-boat on the coast of Yorkshire; £3000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £4000 to the Church Missionary Society; £1000 to the Religious Tract Society; £2000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £2000 for establishing a school or charitable institution at Lazonby; £100, interest to be paid to Tom Smith, a regular attendant at Halifax parish church in the boys' Sunday school, and the executors are to provide a suitable suit of clothes for each of the monitors and teachers in the school on his (the testator's) decease; £10,000 for the use of the orphanage to be erected on Skircoat Moor; all free of duty.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 20:—

In London the births of 2112 children (1136 boys and 976 girls) were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1398. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1892, and the deaths 1365 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2081 births and 1501 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 31 above, and the deaths 103 below, the estimated average. The mortality in the western group of districts was at the annual rate of 20, in the northern group of 22, in the central group of 22, in the eastern group of 24, and in the southern group of 25 per 1000 persons living. Zymotic diseases caused 538 deaths, including 10 from small-pox, 15 from measles, 126 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 9 from croup, 17 from whooping-cough, 7 from typhus, 31 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 12 from simple continued fever, 5 from erysipelas, and 248 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 9 deaths were registered, the number for each of the preceding five weeks have averaged 31. Under the influence of a diminished temperature, the diarrhoeal mortality has again exhibited a declining tendency, the deaths last week having been less than the number returned in either of the previous six weeks. Scarlet fever, on the other hand, appears to be extending its ravages, the deaths having gradually risen during the last four weeks. It continues to be most fatal in the west districts. Thirty-eight deaths resulted from violence; of these 33 were accidental, including 12 by fractures, 4 by burns or scalds, 9 by drowning, and 5 (infants) by suffocation. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week ending the 20th inst. 4877 births and 3767 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 28 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 41 per 1000; Bradford, 41; Manchester, 32; Salford, 32; London, 23; Birmingham, 24; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 34; Leeds, 40; Portsmouth, 17; Sheffield, 31; Hull, 29; Wolverhampton, 34; Bristol, 31; Nottingham, 26; Sunderland, 24; Leicester, 35; and Norwich, 39. Eleven deaths from cholera were returned last week in the seventeen towns, exclusive of London, against 18 in the week preceding. The general death-rate has declined in all the towns except Norwich, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Salford, Sunderland, and Newcastle. Diarrhoea continues excessively prevalent in Norwich, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, and the Yorkshire towns. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 28; and in Dublin, 21.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 20 were at the annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 187, as compared with 176 and 151 in the two preceding weeks. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 13th inst. was 29 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the two weeks ending July 19 and 26 were 232 and 223 respectively; and the mortality was at the annual rate of 15 and 14 per 1000.

On Monday Mr. Franker, the proprietor of a preparatory school at Spencer's Bellevue, Bath, quarrelled with one of his daughters, named Mary, because she had determined to leave home for a situation on the Continent, and high words took place between them, another daughter being present, while the sister was packing ready for her departure. Shortly afterwards four discharges of a pistol were heard, and on a servant going up stairs into the school-room she found the bodies of the two young ladies lying on the floor with pistol-shots through the head of each. The daughter with whom the quarrel commenced was dead. The other was so injured that she is not expected to recover. The father went to a garret, took poison, and was found dead. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the father in the case of the daughter, and of "Temporary insanity" in his own case. Great fears are entertained that a third daughter has fallen by the hand of her father. He took her away from the house on Friday, and no trace has been found of her.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. G. F. and L., New York.—We are much indebted to you for sending the papers. Unfortunately, however, through the carelessness of the directing clerks, your kindness is often thrown away. We rarely receive a copy more than once in three weeks, and then, looking at the address, it is a marvel to us how that came to hand. These observations are not applicable to the Philadelphia papers, which are always loggily directed.

A. DEMASURE, Paris.—A second examination of your Problem No. 1, which had been marked for insertion, reveals the fact of its admitting an easy second solution, as follows:—

1. B to Q 6th. K takes Kt (best). 2. B to Q B 7th, and mate next move.

I. PHENIX.—They strike us as being below your customary standard.

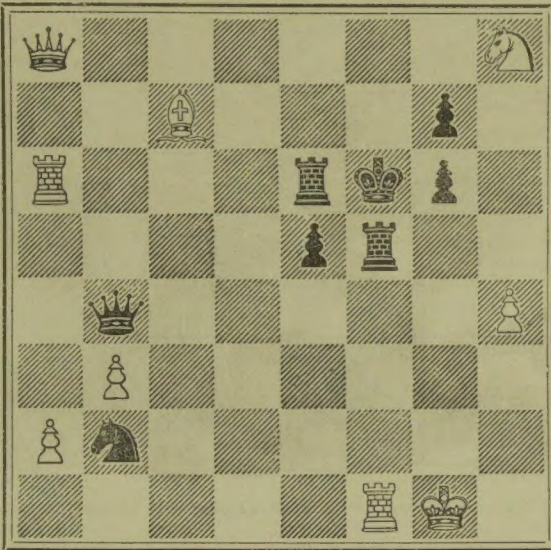
PROBLEM NO. 1379.—The author of this problem remarks, in answer to the inquiry whether mate could not be given by 1. Q to K 6th, as well as by 1. Q to K B 5th, that it cannot. If White play Q to K 6th, Black takes the White Kt with his Bishop, and mate is impossible.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1381 has been received from F. B. S., Trincomalee, A. B. C.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; R. D. T., E. and A. de Gogorza, Dorevov, Box and Cox, F. R. S., Percy, T. B., Peon, Adelphi, G. H. E., M. P., Volunteer; B. A. Oxford; Conrad, W. P., H. Rolls, T. F., W. M. B., Rochfort, Ebony, Wilfred, Nemo; Prosis, Vanguard, E. H., L. N., Podgers, Electra, R. A., I. Morgan, J. Luttrell, Felix; Olan, Forbach, G. D., Vernon, S. M. E., P. H., John Cox, Woking, 1870, W. E., B. R., Victor, A. Z., Pip, Rex, Try-Again, L. M., and Somerton.

PROBLEM NO. 1383.

By Mr. C. S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT OXFORD.

The following instructive game was recently played in the Oxford University Chess Club between Lord R. CHURCHILL, the Rev. C. E. RANKEN, and Mr. ANTHONY consulting together on the one side, and Mr. STEINITZ on the other.—(Hamp's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Steinitz.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. Steinitz.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to K 7th	B to K 7th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B takes B	Q takes B
3. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	19. Q R to K sq	Q to K R 4th
4. P takes P	B takes Kt	20. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
5. Kt P takes B	Kt takes P	21. P to Q B 4th	
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles		
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
9. P takes P	Q takes P		
10. Castles	B to K 3rd		
11. P to Q 4th	Q R to Q sq		
12. Q to Q B sq	K R to K sq		
13. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
14. Kt to Q 2nd			

If he had played to win the exchange here the attempt would have cost him the game, ex. gr.:—

14. B takes Kt	R takes B
15. Kt to Kt 5th	R to K 7th
16. Kt takes K B P	Q to Q 4th, &c.

It was thought afterwards by the Allies that they erred here in not taking off the

15. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K R 3rd
16. Q to K B 4th	Q to K R 4th
17. Kt to K 3rd	

There seems no valid objection to his taking the Q B Pawn here, and the game was declared a drawn battle.

NOVEL VARIATION IN THE SCOTCH GAMBIT ATTACK.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Dear Sir,—The June number of the French chess magazine, *La Strategie*, contains a letter from Mr. Neumann concerning a new variation he had suggested some months since in the Scotch Gambit attack, upon which I shall be glad to have your opinion. The novelty is at the 7th move:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	7. P to K B 4th	
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th		

This is the move played by Mr. Neumann in a game between him and Messrs. Hofer and Wemmers last August, of which he now says:—"I thought this attack very strong; but lately three amateurs of Cologne—Messrs. Wemmers, Hammacher, and Kockelkorn—have demonstrated to me a defence which at least equalises the game. This is their continuation:—

7. P to Q 4th	Black answers—	Kt to Q Kt 5th
8. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	
9. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt	
10. P takes B	B to K B 4th	

If White now play 11. Kt to Q B 3rd, So far Mr. Neumann. What I wish to ascertain is, whether you think the attacking move proposed by Mr. Neumann of 7. P to K B 4th can be maintained against the defence of Messrs. Wemmers, Hammacher, and Kockelkorn, or whether you consider, with Mr. Neumann, that their defence neutralises the attack.

I have the honour to be, Sir, ONE OF YOUR OLDEST SUBSCRIBERS.

[The attack and defence submitted are new to us. After a short examination of them, we have come to the conclusion that the attack is in no respect invalidated by the suggested line of defence. On the contrary, it appears to us that if Black play as proposed by Messrs. W., H., and K., White must infallibly win a Piece. For example:—

7. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	8. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
Here the analysis makes White play, 9. Q to Q 2nd; but suppose him to move:—			
9. P to K B 5th	B takes P (must)	10. Kt takes B,	
winning a Bishop.]—Ed. of I.L.N.			

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS AT BADEN.

FINAL SCORE IN THE GRAND TOURNEY.

	Anderssen	Blackburne	Minckwitz	Neumann	Paulsen	Rosenthal	Steinitz	Stern	De Vere	Winawer	Total of games won.
Anderssen	..	1. 1/2	1. 1	0. 0	1. 1	1. 0	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1/2	1. 1/2	13. 1/2*
Blackburne	0. 1/2	..	1. 1	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1/2	1. 1/2	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1/2	12. *
Minckwitz	0. 0	0. 0	..	0. 0	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1	1. 0	0. 0	0. 0	7. *
Neumann	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1	..	0. 1	0. 1/2	0. 0	1. 1	0. 1	1. 1	12. *
Paulsen	0. 0	0. 1	0. 1	1. 0	..	1. 1/2	0. 0	1. 1	1. 0	1. 1/2	9. 1/2
Rosenthal	0. 1	1. 1/2	0. 0	1. 1/2	0. 1/2	..	1. 1	0. 0	1. 0	0. 1/2	7. *
Steinitz	0. 0	0. 1/2	0. 0	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1	..	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1	12. 1/2*
Stern	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	0. 0	..	0. 0	0. 0	0. *
De Vere	0. 1/2	0. 0	0. 1	1. 0	0. 1	1. 1	0. 0	1. 1	..	0. 1	8. 1/2
Winawer	0. 1	0. 1/2	1. 1	0. 0	0. 1/2	1. 1/2	0. 0	1. 1	1. 0	..	8. 1/2

The sign 1 indicates a won game; the sign 0 indicates a lost game; and the 1/2 indicates a drawn game.

* In this tournament Mr. Anderssen won the first prize; Mr. Steinitz won the second; and Messrs. Blackburne and Neumann divided the third prize between them.

THE FARM.

Scarcely a field of corn is to be seen in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; and on some farms the land is again under cultivation. The pastures look greener with the late slight showers, and the fine rain of Monday night has done immense good. The fruit crop, from the reports made to the *Gardener's Chronicle*, is more satisfactory than cereals. Fruit of all kind is abundant, but small and of insufficient flavour, which is partly owing to the want of moisture in May and June. Insects are not troublesome, and the trees look clean and healthy. Apricots and plums are above an average; peaches and nectarines, numerous, but small; cherries, plentiful and of good quality; strawberries, unsatisfactory, the flowers having withered from drought; apples and pears, abundant but small; small fruit and nuts, plentiful; and, for the lovers of dessert and port wine, walnuts are a most bountiful crop.

From the agricultural returns for Ireland it appears that Leinster contains the largest number of horses (Ulster nearly had it last year) and sheep; and Munster of cattle and pigs. Connaught is much below the other provinces in horses and cattle, but is second best in sheep, and has increased her pigs 50 per cent in the year. Munster is the richest province, in the estimated value of live stock; then Leinster and Ulster; but Connaught is only worth half as much as Munster. Upon last year there is an increase in horses, cattle, and pigs, but a slight decrease in sheep. The total number of horses for the whole of Ireland is 530,817; cattle, 3,801,315; sheep, 4,351,096; pigs, 1,449,622. These, valued respectively at £8, £6 10s., 22s., and 25s. each, give a total value of £35,500,000, being an increase of more than half a million on last year, and above every year for the last decade. The cultivation of flax has decreased from 229,252 acres in 1869 to 194,893 acres in 1870; but the country is better adapted for pasture than arable produce; and the increased number of live stock is, let us hope, some evidence of improvement and greater prosperity.

At the Dublin Horse Show there were 493 entries. Earl Spencer's General Hess won the thoroughbred prize; the £100 challenge cup for farmers' horses fell to a four-year-old bay gelding of Mr. John Morris. Mr. P. O'Malley's Orphan won the Royal Agricultural Society's £50 cup for stallions for improving the breed of draught horses. The 20-gs. cup for Roscommon sheep went to Mr. Thomas Roberts.

Mr. McGrane's large stud of hunters were sold, at Parkgate-street, Dublin, on the 17th inst. Twenty-four hunters averaged 114 gs.; fifteen steeplechasers, 83 gs.; and five thoroughbred brood mares, 124 gs. The highest price was 390 gs. for Miss Theo, a bay mare, four years old, by Leamington, bought by Mr. Teeling. A handsome chestnut gelding, six years old, fetched 320 gs. (Olden); and Mr. Teeling also purchased the brood mare Hebe for 200 gs.

The Holker herd, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which ranks now as probably the best Bates herd of short-horns in the country, numbers fifty-six head, of which eleven are bulls. From a private catalogue just issued it appears there are eleven females and three bulls of the Oxford tribe, including Lady Oxford 5th and her son, Baron Oxford 4th, who is at present, with Grand Duke 10th, in use with the herd, Twelve Wild Eyes, fourteen Blanches, and six Peaces comprise the majority of the rest. The Barrington heifer, reserved at the '64 sale, has increased to three females and one bull. A couple of Cleopatras, two Acombs, and three of Scaleby Castle blood (Mr. J. Fawcett's) finish the tribes. Seventeen of the animals are by Grand Duke 10th, eight by Mr. Brogden's Grand Duke 17th, and a number by Lord Oxford and other Bulls of the Oxford tribes bred at Holker.

Mr. Howe's well-known prize cow Lady Anne had a red heifer-calf on the 14th, by Mr. Booth's Lord Blithe 22,126; this is her third calf.

Mr. Dibben's rams averaged £8 5s. 6d. The sale of the second part of the late Mr. Water's Hampshire Downs drew a large company, and £7 per head was paid for a pen of six-tooth ewes, which together averaged 66s.; the four-tooths, 57s. 9d.; the two-tooths, 53s. 8d.; and lambs, 36s. The ram-lambs averaged 94s. Mr. Parker and Mr. Brine were the highest buyers. At the great Lockerbie lamb fair 34s. was the highest price for half-breds, and generally there was an increase of one to two shillings per head on last year's prices.

Lord Chesham's Shropshires have been most successful in the show-yard; but the annual sale, although well attended, was not in prices satisfactory. The sheep were even better than last year. Two rams were let for 21 gs. (Bradshaw) and 11 gs. (E. Smith); twenty-one sold averaged £7 3s., several going into Ireland. The 125 ewes fetched better prices, and averaged nearly £3. A few Alderneys ranged from 9 gs. to 21 gs. each.

The hot days of August are not the most attractive for an indoor horse show, still, the exhibition at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, seems to have been tolerably successful. Among the thoroughbreds were several horses now well known in the ring, and Mr. Casson's Sincerity was placed before Laughing Stock (second) and Professor Airy (third). The weight-carrying hunters were not a good lot; Mr. Percival's Yankee beat two useful horses of Mr. Westley Richards, who got first place with two and three year-old colts; Mr. Newman's won the four-year-old hunter prize, and Major Quentin's Coxcomb for hunters under fifteen-two. Mr. Milward won with Don Carlos for stallion cobs; but in cobs not exceeding fourteen hands Captain Ballard's Chicken Hazard was placed before his Cleveland. Mr. Percival and Mr. Badham won in the peculiar class of ladies' horses; and in agricultural horses Mr. Thursby's Nelly was first, and Mr. Bullivant's Gilbert second. Mr. Manning's Young Champion only came third in the stallions against Mr. Wynn's Nonpareil first, and Earl Beauchamp's Young Softy second.

The Keighley Show, which has been great in times past, had but a poor meeting last Friday. Mr. Stratton's lot of three shorthorns beat Mr. Statter's and Captain Tennant's for the £50 prize; and his James 1st won the bull prize. Mr. Hathorn's fine yearling bull was placed, singularly enough, below one of Mr. Statter's. Captain Tennant's Miss Farewell beat Mr. Stratton's Gertrude, and Mr. Hutchinson won with yearlings. The £50 for the best hunter went to Mr. Welbit's Loiterer, as at Wakefield; and Brian Born and Don Juan came second and third. Mr. Green, in a good lot of lonk sheep; Mr. Hutchinson, in Leicesters; and Mr. Eden, in pigs, took the best prizes.

The shows in the North and East Ridings have become so numerous that they tend to weaken each other; this, coupled with slight attacks of the foot-and-mouth disease in the district, brought but few animals to the Scarborough and Ridings meetings, where Lord Feversham, Major Stapylton, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Hornby won with shorthorns; and Sir G. Cholmeley, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Poad, and Mr. Braithwaite with horses.

The proprietors of the *Gardener's Magazine* have offered a prize of twenty guineas for the best essay on "Irrigation, with Especial Reference to the Utilisation of Sewage."



THE WAR: BURNING OF THE FORTRESS OF LICHTENBERG.



THE WAR: FRENCH TROOPS LEAVING NANCY.